REGISTERED No. 1—187

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,288.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 2nd September 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY ... Sept.	2	Leaves Negapatam	14
„ Carwar	4	„ Pondicherry	15
„ Mangalore	5	„ Madras	17
„ Cannanore	6	„ Masulipatam	18
„ Tellicherry	6	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	7	„ Vizagapatam	20
„ Beypore	7	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Cochin	8	„ Gopalpore	21
„ Alleppey	8	„ False Point	22
„ Tuticorin	10	Arrives CALCUTTA	24
„ Colombo	11		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers' on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leaves BUSREH	22
„ Kurrachee	5	„ Mahomerah	22
„ Guadur	7	„ Fao	22
„ Jask	9	„ Bushire	24
„ Bunder Abbas	10	„ Baharein	25
„ Linga	12	„ Linga	29
„ Bushire	14	„ Bunder Abbas ...Oct.	1
„ Fao	16	„ Muscat	3
„ Mahomerah	16	„ Kurrachee	8
„ Busreh ...Arrive	17	Arrives BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G C. Stevenson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th September 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

[illegible] sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December. 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SAT

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL FRIDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer MACEDONIA, Captain Laird, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL on the 10th September. This Steamer has superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, and carries a Surgeon, Stewardess and efficient staff of Stewards.

The MACEDONIA may be depended upon to make a quick passage home, and presents a good opportunity for intending passengers.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 300	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

		Tons.	H.P.	
Cargo	Steamer DIDO,	1,200,	150,	about 5th Sept. 1875.
Do.	do. ARETUSA,	2,500,	[illegible]	about 5th Oct. 1875.

These Steamers have no room for Passengers.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

9, Bombay Green, 9th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	24th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 6th September 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TEHERAN, (2,589 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 3rd September 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th August, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, SATURDAY.	LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY.	BOMBAY, FRIDAY.
MACEDONIA	...	...	10th Sept.
			WEDNESDAY.
TRINACRIA	4th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household Furniture, best plated glass and porcelain ware, Carriage, Horses &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c. the property of W. F. Peel, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF LEATHER STRAPPING.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd September, at 2 P.M. Messrs. Bennett and Co, will sell by public Auction, at their rooms.

490 lbs. Leather strapping 2½ inches
477 „ „ „ 3 „
387 „ „ „ 3½ „
127 „ „ „ 4 „

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished Household Furniture, plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first class English built Open Carriage by "Robert Ness" a Stylish English built Dogcart by James Macnee, a handsome 4 wheeled Dogcart with moveable head, a pair of well matched young Australian Horses, a handsome fast-trotting English Mare, height about 16, a serviceable Chesnut Horse, a collection of choice plants, &c., at The Bee Hive, Chinchpoogly Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th September, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Henry John, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

20 cases of superior Pale Sherry by "Livingston and Niven."

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainwares, a first-rate sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by J. Broadwood and Sons, a light and neat mail phaeton, new fashion shaped, and in good order, &c., at "The Brae," Chinchpoogly Hill.

On SATURDAY, next, the 4th day of September sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at "The Brae," Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, mail phaeton, &c.

The property of F. D. Stranack, Esq., changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 430 of 1874.

Pranjiwandas Nathoobhoy and Nagjee Jaitha, both of Bombay, Hindoo Merchants, carrying on business in co-partnership at Gunneshwady outside the Fort of Bombay, under the name, style and firm of Pranjiwan Nagjee .... *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Hussonbhoy Cadurbhoy, of Bombay, Borah inhabitant, now residing at Oojein in the Territories of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar............... *Defendants.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Decretal Order made in this Suit on the 17th day of November 1874 the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed defendant, will be put up for sale by Public Auction through Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, on SATURDAY, next the 4th day of September 1875, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying, and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and fronting on the west side of Bhendy Bazaar Road, and which said peice ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 25, and containing by admeasurement 114 square yards and four-ninths of a square yard, be the same more or less, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Bhendy Bazaar Road, on or towards the west by the Ghogaree Molla, on or towards the north by the property of Toolseydass Itcharam, and on or towards the south by the Banian Row.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, at their office in Apollo Street, No. 16.—Dated this 25th day of August 1875.

SHAPOORJEE & THAKURDASS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
CRAWFORD & Co.,

Bombay, 31st August 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION Sale of Landed property at Oomercady Road, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Gungajee Kakoo.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 7th proximo at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or ground hereditaments and premises situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the west side of Oomercady Road in the Sub-district of Mandvee admeasuring 288 4/7 square yards be the same little more or less assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 56 and under Farzundari No. 56 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by a passage, on or towards the west by the Oomercady Road, on or towards the north by the house of Fuckeer and on or towards the south by the house of Junnoo of Haldankur and which premises was formerly and is now occupied by Gungajee Kakoo.

Terms—25 per cent. will be taken as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Properties, consisting of a Bungalow with Out-houses, Stables, &c., also a large and spacious Godown or Warehouse, now occupied as a Spinning and Weaving Factory.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 8th proximo, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises in Two Lots.

Lot No. 1.—Comprising

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or Ground with a large Bungalow, and Two small Bungalows, and other Outhouses, Stables, &c., compound with a fountain therein, situate lying and being at Camateepoora or Foras Road, leading to Grant Road, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,128 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipal assessment under No. 89, and bounded as follows, viz:—on or towards the east by the property of Nowrojee Sharurjee Oomrighur, on or towards the west by the property of Sorabjee Shapurjee, on or towards the north by the said Foras Road, and on or towards the south by the property Lot No. 2, hereinafter mentioned.

The Bungalow was at one time the residence of the Imam of Muscat and is now in the occupation of the Nawab of Surat yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 175 free of taxes.

Lot No. 2.

At 5 o'clock in the evening of the same day, viz., the 8th day of September next. All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground with the messuage tenement or a large Warehouse standing thereon, which is now in the occupation of the Noor Mahomed Sullima as a Spinning and Weaving factory, situate behind the property comprised in Lot No. 1, in Camateepoora or Foras Road, leading to Grant Road, containing by admeasurement 815 square yards or thereabout, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Cursetjee Sooklajee Road on or towards the west by the property of Sorabjee Shapurjee, on or towards the north by the property comprised in Lot No. 1, and on or towards the south by the property of Borah Hider Alli Adamjee.

The ground comprised in both the above lots is leasehold and will be sold subject to the existing conditions and stipulations of the Lease.

Terms.—25 per cent. will be taken as deposit money at the time the property is knocked down to the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent,

Bombay, 31st August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property, situate at Sutry Sarung, or F. Tindall Street, without the Fort.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property by order of Mortgagees, Oomah Mahomed Ali Esmailjee and Moosabhoy Esmailjee, and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor, Hajee Oosman Abdulla.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Sutry Sarung, or F. Tindall Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the island of Bombay, and which hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Hussein Khan bin Baloo Meyan Adalkaree, and are now occupied by the said Moola Hajee Oosman Abdulla and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 36, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows: viz., on or towards the east by a sewer passage, on or towards the west by the Sutry Sarung, or F. Tindall street, on or towards the north by the house of Shaik Dawood Churfuray, and on or towards the south by the house of Nooroodin Patell.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by public Auction at their rooms, the following, viz:—

1 case of superior cutlery by a celebrated maker consisting of table and dessert knives and forks, sailors' knives, pocket knives of sorts, razors, corks, screws, &c., &c.

50 sets of earthen pots for plants, 2 cases of copall varnish, 2 cases of carriages and riding whip, 1 case of carbolic soap, 50 gross superior lead pencil in boxes of ½ gross (BBB).

Fresh biscuits by Carr and Co., India-rubber pipes, telescope, dancing toys, perfume soap, chess board, few pieces of oil carpet, photographic picture frames, very nice flower vases, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, dhoties, white printed bordered sarries &c., &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WACHTER & Cie., EPERNAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

IN introducing their Brand somewhat particularly to the Indian Public, Messrs. WACHTER & Co., who have for many years enjoyed extensive Patronage in the United Kingdom, the Australian and other Markets, desire to call special attention to a few of a series of flattering Communications they have been honoured by receiving from the Gentleman of Her Majesty's Cellars. To these they have added a few Extracts from the journals of the day, and with such Testimonials they venture confidently to ask for a share of the Indian Trade, satisfied that they will be able to meet the wishes of the Consumer through the Agency of the oldest Wine House in India, Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., whose long acquaintance with the country, its requirements, &c., will place this beyond a doubt.

Messrs. W. & Co. would add that as the Prince of Wales is shortly to visit India, they have shipped ample supplies to meet the demands of those whose privilege it will be to entertain His Royal Highness.

With reference to the above, we have the pleasure to inform our Constituents that a SUPPLY of this CELEBRATED BRAND is to hand ex s.s. TIMOR. Price Rs. 47 for a dozen Quarts, and Rs. 50 for 2 dozen Pints, with all charges added.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 27th Aug. 1875.

A CARD.—A LADY who attended LECTURES at the Ladies' Medical College, Fitz-Roy Square, London, and holds a DIPLOMA from Queen Charlotte's Lying-in-Hospital for Midwifery, has served as a Volunteer Nurse at the London Hospital and has also had private practice, is open to engagements as ACCOUCHEUSE and SICK NURSE. She would be glad to engage at any hospital where her services would be required. She has good references and credentials and has a knowledge of the vernacular.

Apply to Mrs. L. BROWNE, Bombay, at the Royal Hotel, Fort.

CARWAR COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Carwar Company (Limited), will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 1[illegible]th day of September 1875, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following Business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1875.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in room of Mr. W. G. Hall who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th till 11th September 1875 both days inclusive,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th August 1875.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT SECURITY INVESTMENT

THE attention of intending Assurants is requested to the principles upon which the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company (Limited) is founded, for absolutely securing to Policyholders all the benefits derivable from Life Assurance, freed from the defects, difficulties, and dangers which impede it under the ordinary system. Unexampled success has attended the Company since its formation in 1871. Every Policy is indisputable, embarrassing restrictions and conditions being entirely swept away.

"This Company bids fair to achieve results in the amount of business transacted fully equal to the sanguine expectations that were formed of it on its establishment in 1871. By a statement recently issued of its new business for 1874, it is shown that in its third year of existence it exceeded what was done by nearly fifty other offices of from 10 to 70 years' standing; while, as regards the present year, we learn on inquiry that the returns of the home business for the six months just ended show an increase of over 50 per cent. in the number of Policies issued, and of nearly 30 per cent. in the sum assured and premium income. Such evidence of the public appreciation of the advantages offered by the 'Positive' speaks loudly in favour of the new institution. A tontine scheme of assurance has just been set on foot, which, it is expected, will become popular."—*Cosmopolitan.*

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for Medical Examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the Fee on all Assurances, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICYHOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Bombay business of this Company is now under the direction of the Calcutta Board, but investments of all nett premiums and interest as prescribed by the Trust Deed are made by the Official Trustee of Bombay to credit of the Bombay Life Fund as heretofore, and Mr. Ludon's receipts are filed in the Office for inspection of Policyholders, Claims under Policies will still be paid at Bombay.

Trustee of Bombay Life Fund:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY FOR THE TIME BEING.
Bankers:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and LEE-WARNER.
Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

Prospectuses and all information regarding the Company may be had on application to

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW SONGS, DANCES, INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS, &c.
and the popular Burlesque on
Vincent Wallace's Romantic Opera,
MARITANA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Family Tickets to admit 3 to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.
Season Tickets may be had by arrangements.
Tickets and Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9 P.M.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer ASSIRIA, Captain Boselli, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September at 12 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL FRIDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER.

THE full-powered favourite Steamer MACEDONIA, Captain Laird, will be despatched for Liverpool on the 10th September. This Steamer has superior First-Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, and carries a Surgeon, Stewardess and efficient Staff of Stewards.

The Macedonia made the passage out in 27 steaming days, averaging 10 Knots, and may be depended upon to make a quick run Home.

FARES.	First Class.	Second Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 300	„ 200

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 70 (Seventy) per Share for the half-year ending 30th June 1875 will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company No. 5, Hornby Row, on and after MONDAY, the 6th September next, to the SHAREHOLDERS whose names appear on the REGISTER of the Company on the 30th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for their Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th instant to the 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 305 of 1874.

Jeitha Bhima and others .... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Chintoba Purshotum, &c .... Defendants.

The SALE Advertised in the above suit to take place on the premises THIS DAY and on the 1st and 2nd Proximo, is POSTPONED.

NANA MOROJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 28th August 1875.

NOTICE.—THE MOVEABLE PROPERTY of the late Mr. JAMES DOUGALL will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises of the Mofussil Press Company at Oomrawutee at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September 1875.

The property consists of Furniture, Guns, Electro-plate, Stores, Books and 92 bales of Cotton.

TERMS—CASH.

C. HORDERN,
Deputy Commissioner Oomrawuttee District.

Deputy Commissioner's Office, Oomrawattee, 26th August 1875

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED—NOTICE.—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened for SATURDAY the 11th September 1875, at 3 P.M., to consider the following Resolution:—

That Clause 104 be expunged from the Articles of Association to wit, "That Messrs. C. E Mitchell & Co. shall be Secretaries and Agents of the Society at a monthly salary to be fixed by the Board;" and the words "Secretaries and Agents" be inserted in Clause 106 between the words "such" and "Managers," and that the latter portion of the same Clause "the Directors shall also have power to suspend the Secretaries and Agents" be also expunged.

GEO. TAYLOR,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

MEASUREMENT OF PRESSED BALES OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE.—NOTICE is hereby given that from this date the following RULES will come into force:—

1. No Refund of Measurement Fees will be allowed for sums under One Rupee.
2. No claim for Refund will be allowed unless presented within one month from the date of Vessel's Departure.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 18th August 1875.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS are hereby invited for making certain ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the BUILDINGS of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED (in Liquidation) at Colaba.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Secretaries, the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Tenders will be received up to SATURDAY, the 4th September 1875.

CHARLES E. BENN,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators Colaba Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 24th August 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SLIPS ON BHORE GHAUT.—NOTICE is hereby given that after TO-DAY Trains will RESUME RUNNING THROUGH on the BHORE GHAUT, and all Traffic will again be booked through.

But, for the present, and until further notice, the PASSENGER TRAIN which leaves Bombay at 6-50 A.M., and is due at Poona at 3-0 P.M., and the Train from Poona at 9-0 A.M., due in Bombay at 5-0 P.M. WILL NOT be RUN between KHANDALA and KARJAT in accordance with the Advertisement dated 13th instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th August 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES FOR GRAIN TO BOMBAY.

The public are hereby informed that, on and after the 1st SEPTEMBER next, the RATES over this line for GRAIN ONLY when booked to BOMBAY, from Stations of Railways beyond Jabalpur, and from Stations of the Holkar State Railway, and also from stations between Jabalpur and Khandwa, and Nagpur and Badnera, all inclusive, WILL BE REDUCED.

Full particulars can be obtained on application at any of the Stations concerned, or to the undermentioned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th August 1875.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 31st day of August 1875, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution:—

That Messrs. COWASJEE and FRAMJEE DINSHAW be and they are hereby appointed Agents of the Company in place of NURSEY KESSOWJEE, Esquire, the present Agent of the Company who has been appointed by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders on the 5th day of June 1875, and confirmed on the 21st day of the same month, and who has in pursuance of the power conferred by Clause IV. of the Memorandum of Association of the Company alienated and assigned to them his appointment and the commission and emoluments derived therefrom attached thereto, and that the said Messrs. Cowasjee and Framjee Dinshaw hold such appointment upon the like terms and conditions as are contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and as have hitherto regulated the duties and remuneration of the Company's Agent, and so that the said Memorandum and Articles of Association be read and construed in all respects as if the name of the said Messrs. Cowasjee and Framjee Dinshaw were inserted therein in the place and stead of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esquire, and other the person or persons forming the said Firm of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy & Co

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Agent.

Bombay, 23rd August 1875.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY LIMITED, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of their seasons stock of GYMKHANA KIT, which has been carefully selected by Messrs. JAMES LILLYWHITE & Co., for whose manufactures they are the sole Agents in this Presidency. The Company claim a superiority for these articles over similar importations to this country, being selected with a special view to the requirements of the Indian climate by a firm who are acknowledged to be the first in London for Cricketing materials and whose practical knowledge secures to constituents advantages rarely obtainable in India.

By special arrangements TREACHER & COMPANY are in a position to offer this kit at a small increase on English retail rates guaranteeing it at the same time to be of the best manufacture.

CASH RATES.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls ....each	4 4
Do. Double do. for Club use... „	3 8

BATS.

All Cane Treble-handled	10 12
Single Whalebone	9 0
Double Do.	10 0
Match Bats, best selected	6 8
Do. do. for practice	5 0
Presentation Bats	18 0

GLOVES.

Bating Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber ....per pair	5 0
Gauntlets, for wicket keeping, superior ventilated .... „	6 4

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buckskin, and Chamois Skin	6 8 to 8 0

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, best, with and without brass tops and iron points, from	5 0 to 9 0
Nets, for Long stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with planted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c............each	16 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, from	7 0 to 10 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality ....per dozen	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8 to 10 0
Scoring Sheets ....per dozen	2 4
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition ....each	0 12

RACKET KIT.

By Lillywhite, Jeffery, and Wilson.

Rackets Bats, of best quality ...	10 0
Do. do. Cane Handled...	12 8
Do. Balls .... per dozen	1 8
Five do.	3 12
Racket Shoes do.	10 0
Do. Presses............from	6 8 to 10 0

FENCING KIT.

Foils, best Steel	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets.	12 0
Single Sticks ....per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ...... „	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ...... „	4 8

GOLF KIT.

From the celebrated maker, "Tom Morris," of St. Andrew's, Scotland.

Play Clubs ....each	2 12
Long, Middle, and Short Spoons ...... „	3 0
Putters............ „	2 12
Cleek and Irons............ „	4 0
Balls ....per dozen	9 0
Golfers's Manual ....each	1 0
Play Heads, &c............ „	2 0

FOOT BALLS.

Valcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, size No. 5	9 0
Do. do. do. 6	10 0

Extra India Rubber Balls always on stock.

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins............at per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do. ... „	1 8
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... „	1 0

Weights 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6 6½, and 7 lbs. per pair

(The Galvanzed-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.)

ARCHERY, BADMINTON, BILLIARD AND LAWN TENNIS KIT.
FISHING, AMMUNITION AND SPORTING REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

Special attention is given to this Department. We beg to draw attention to the Large Variety of Materials, the Superior Fit and Finish.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ....each	6 8	Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs ....each	4 0	Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem Stitched and embroidered ....each	7 8 to 9 8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ....each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ....each	5 0	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes each	9 0
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour ....each	5 0	The above, with Extra Super Long Cloth .... Long Cloth, made as above, Cambric Front and Cuffs ....each	3 12	Wove, or Printed Flannels plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk ....each	8 8
				Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, Neat Stripes ....each	11 8

SLEEPING SUITS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a
Striped Cambrics, a Large Choice, Light or Dark Colours ......Suit	7 8	Best French Cambric, in a Variety of Patterns............Suit	8 8	Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Plain or Striped Patterns ....Suit	13 8
Oxford Cloth, all shades of Colour, the material strongly recommended for wear ....Suit	11 8	Zephyr Cloth, Neat Patterns, equal to Spun Silk ......Suit	11 8	Spun Silk in Plain Silk White or neat Fancy Stripes, these are delightfully cool ....Suit	26 0
		Badham's Best Silk and Wool, Plain or Fancy Colours ......Suit	19 0		

COLLARS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIAN WASHING.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a
Badham's West End, small turn down all round............per doz.	6 8	Badham's Shakespear, a moderate deep turn down ....per doz.	6 8	Badham's Grosvenor, standup per doz	6 8
Badham's Dux, small turn corner only............ per doz.	6 8	Badham's London Society, deep turn corner ....per doz.	6 8	Military Stand up, same height all round for Mess wear......per doz.	6 8
Badham's Pall Mall, stand up „ ...	6 8	Badham's First Lord, medium turn corner only .... per doz	6 8	Badham's Shakespear, with neat coloured Tie attached, well suited for Mofussil wear ......per doz	7 0
Badham's Regent, turn down all round............per doz.	6 8	Badham's Oxford, small turn down all round ....per doz.	6 8	First Lord, medium turn collar for Mofussil wear ......per doz.	7 0

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS HEMMED AND WASHED.

		Rs. a.
Fine Scotch Lawn Plain or Fancy Coloured Borders	per dozen Rs.	5 0
Fine Irish Cambric	„	12 0
Plain Tape or Fancy Cord Borders	„	16 0
Do. do.	„	18 8
Do. do.	„	20 8
Do. do.	„	23 8

		Rs. a.
Fine Irish Cambric with Fancy Coloured Borders	„	16 8
French Cambric, 1 inch Hem Stitched Borders	„	12 8 14 8
Superfine French Cambric, Printed Borders	„	18 0 24 0
Ladies' French Cambric, Hem Stitched ½ inch and 1 inch Border	„	8 8 12 8

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

JUST RECEIVED per P. & O. Steamer CATHAY, a nice assortment of LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, LADIES' HATS, trimmed and untrimmed, LADIES' FELT HATS, trimmed, SILKS, SATINS, RIBBONS, &c.

EAST STREET, POONA.
OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL,
AND
Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY:
4, Hummum Street.

POONA:
East Street.

A WELL-Selected Stock of Silver Hunter, Semi-Hunter, and Crystal Case Lever and Keyless Lever Watches, at Rs. 25, 30 40, 50, 60, 75 to Rs. 200.

C. M. & Co. guarantee the durability, as well as the keeping good time of their Watches, and in order to secure their Constituents a good article, C. M. & Co. will be glad to exchange any Watch, sold by them, within three months from date of purchase, should its owner not be pleased with it.

Particular care is taken with Outstation Orders.

All Watches are sent Free by Post to any part in India, and no Watch is despatched unless carefully examined and regulated.

The usual written Guarantee is sent with it.

N.B.—Watches under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, and *above 50 for two years*, except accidents. A great variety of highly-finished Gold Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lever Watches, in Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Cases, of every description and of the latest style. Chronometers, Racing Watches, Repeaters, Chronographs, double time, Calendar Watches, &c., always on hand.

Every requisite in Jewellery for Ladies and Gentlemen, see our New Price List, which is sent Free on application.

Repairs of all kinds executed carefully with expedition and guarantee.

NOTICE.—It is preferred, and kindly requested, that during the monsoon all Orders are directed to our Poona Establishment.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.

An EXPERIENCED PRACTICAL ENGINEER, with Capital, desires to join a Firm or a Contractor in Bombay. Address "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GENERAL AVERAGE per CHALDEA (S.S.)—NOTICE.—The STATEMENT of GENERAL AVERAGE in respect of the Steamer, having now been adjusted, the surplus of the amount deposited on account of General Average will be REFUNDED to CONSIGNEES on PRESENTATION of the BILLS of LADING and RECEIPTS originally granted.

The Statement can be inspected at our Office.

W. NICOL & Co.

Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

WANTED.—The following APPOINTMENTS in the Engineer's Department, Bhownuggur State, are vacant:—

1 SUPERVISOR,	Rs. 150	With allowances when travelling.
1 SUB OVERSEER,	Rs. 75	
1 Ditto	„ 60	

Applications for the same will be received by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER up to the 5th September proximo. Only those possessing a thorough knowledge of Surveying, Levelling, Plan Drawing, Estimating and Building, need apply.

Bhownuggur, 25th August 1875.

LAFOND BROTHERS,

GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

"Duchess," a powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15¼ high, one of the fastest trotters in Bombay, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.

A Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-1 high, a good dog cart horse and a steady mover under saddle.

A Black Waler Gelding, 4 years, 15½ high, broken to saddle and harness, up to weight

A Light Bay Waler Gelding. 6 years, 15-2¾, broken to single and double harness, a stylish stepper.

A Bay Horse, 5 years, 15 high, a good mover under saddle, very showy, has been used as a second charger (regimental certificate may be had).

An Iron Grey Gulf Arab, 14-3, recently imported.

An Iron Grey Galloway, 3 years, 14 high, a very promising horse.

A Grey Australian Gelding, a capital hack and good fencer

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

Date for submission of Tenders has been extended to 21st August, after which date none will be received. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

ROWLAND AND CO.

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSECLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S

GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table......	Rs. 100
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Case......	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case...	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ...	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do. ...	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ...	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Willimantic Company of New York, also by Coate and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen	„ 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours	„ 6

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM' BUILDING.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING

BY

MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.
ON THE USUAL TERMS.
Full particulars on Application.
CLOSES ON THE 10th SEPTEMBER.

Apply to HON. SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweep,
UMBALLA

N. B.—PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS:—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case, Rs. 56 to 145.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70,
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 84.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 87.
PAP BOWL and SPOON in case, Rs. 110 to 130.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

FOR SALE at our Godowns:—

BRANDY, EXSHAW'S No. 1		Rs. 32 8
——— HENNESSY'S * * *		„ 30 8
——— COMANDON & Co's * *		„ 21 0
BASS & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE	Quarts.	„ 5 12
Bottled by Stone	Pints.	„ 3 12

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS,
From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 per doz.
Vray Canon	„ 18 „
Chateau Leoville	„ 22 „
Chateau Lafitte	„ 26 „

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co's.	Rs. 5-0 per dozen	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 3-0 „	pints.

STILL HOCKS,
From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 per dozen qts.
Steinwein	„ 22 „ „
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 „ „

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 30th August 1875.

This morning's Liverpool Cotton Market opened quiet but steady, probable sales 12,000 bales.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe compares with the past two years as follows:—

		1875.	1874.	1873.
Total supply of all kinds		1,920,000	2 080,190	1,976,240
" "	Surats...	900,000	954,340	1,020,516

From New York Saturday evening's telegram reports no change in prices. The day's receipts at the ports were 700 bales against 1,500 on the corresponding date last year.

In the London General Produce Markets on Saturday, Coffee was steady at previous figures. Coconnut Oil was 5s. per ton higher. Bombay Linseed on the spot was quoted at 51s. 6d. and to arrive at 52s. in both instances, a decline of 3d. per cwt.

Indian Bank shares are unchanged in value with the one exception of Chartered Mercantile which have advanced from £20 to £21. Rupee Paper is quoted the same as on Thursday last.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows total Coin £63,000,000 against £62,750,000, and the Notes in Circulation £94,625,000 against £94,750,000 last week.

Consols to-day are at 94½; French Rentes 104¼. Bar Silver is still 56⅝ per oz.

The New Bank of Bombay's statement for the week ending on the 28th instant shows the following alterations:—

Government Treasury Balance at H.O.	Dec. Rs.	6,04,727
Do. do. Branches	Dec. "	42,514
Deposits	Inc. "	18,82,571
Government Securities	Dec. "	26,192
Loans	Loans "	4,82 084
Bills Discounted	Inc. "	1 67,635
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. "	1,28 833
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. "	19,68,089

These changes speak for themselves, showing as they do a marked increase in the strength of the Bank, and from the way money is now accumulating in the hands of capitalists and the Exchange Banks, the position is more likely to go on improving than otherwise. The previous comparative scarcity, as we have frequently pointed out, was due to exceptional causes, and now that they are being removed, the probability is that money will become more plentiful every day. A general impression seems to prevail that a reduction in the Bank's rates of discount and interest will be made at to-morrow's Board Meeting, but in any case in the present extreme dulness of business no extra demand is likely to be created.

In Sterling Exchange there has again been very little doing, and rates are nominally unchanged, but the feeling is still in favour of a decline.

On Calcutta no business is reported.

Government Paper is decidedly stronger, and there are buyers of Fours at Rs. 101⅞; Fours and a half, Rs 102⅞; Fives and a half at Rs. 108½.

In Shares, owing to to day being a Hindoo holiday, transactions have been very limited. Almost the only movement is in Bank of Bombays which are a half per cent. lower.

Cotton is nominally unaltered, no purchases whatever being reported.

Freights are dull with almost no inquiry, the rate for steamer being nominally £2-5 to £2-6-3.

Piece Goods are unaltered, the Bazaar being all but closed.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	99½
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	697½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	250
40,000	28½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
60,000	20	all	5p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	114
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	200*	Allia-ce Spinning	2,725
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,450
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,090
2,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
1,000	[illegible]	750		Colaba Spinning	800
2,800	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,110
1,000	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	925
1,400	1,000	all	100p.s*	Great Eastern	1,035
700	1,000	all	60p.s*	Hindustan S. W. Co.	810
750	1,000	all	60p.s*	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,065
[illegible]	[illegible]	all		Khandeish Spinning	820
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	Nil.	Madras Spinning	880
[illegible]	500	all		Madras U. Spinning	875
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	40	Maneckji Petit's	1,080
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,110
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	50ps*	Oriental	645
[illegible]	[illegible]	250		Prince of Waleshpinning	830
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		Secunderabad Spinning	990
[illegible]	[illegible]	250	[illegible]	Do. do. ¼ shares	230

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,125
[illegible]	[illegible]	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30 p.s	Mazagon Land	625
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,300
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,750
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
155	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	550
1,000	350	all	250 p.	Indian Press Co.	310
400	250	all	4½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	500	all	37½ ps	Carwar Co.	900
250	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,580	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
200	500	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.	200
332	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,115
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
200	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	875
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	375
8,125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	420
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,300
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
200	50	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	580
300	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375xd.
100	1,000	750		Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	990

* Per share, for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,850
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	650
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	86
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	20
1,990	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	380
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (Limited).

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited) as on the 28th August compared with the statement issued on 21st August:—

Liabilities.		21st Aug. Rs.	28th Aug. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—			
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	" 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	" 12,48,625		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	" 2,49,725		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	" 12,48,625		
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share	" 12,48,625	99,95,600	99,95,600
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		55,47,933	49,43,206
Do. do. do. at Branches		16,03,121	15,6[illegible],607
Other Deposits		1,16,36,948	1,35,19,519
Post Bills		41,382	41,644
Cash Credits, undrawn		4,26,588	6,94,151
		3,10,28,572	3,25,29,727
Assets.			
Government Securities		49,20,433	48,94,241
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise		13,91,989	13,96,792
Loans on Security of do. do.		39,04,261	34,22,177
Current Accounts, overdrawn		1,050	783
Bills Discounted		98,10,521	99,78,156
Stamps		4,657	4,610
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,08,534		
Amount applied in reduction	" 1,35,000		
		3,73,534	3,73,534
Bullion		12,99,844	12,99,915
Cash Balances with Correspondents		3,98,642	2,69,809
Cash and Currency Notes		89,21,641	1,08,89,730
		3,10,26,572	3,25,29,727

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship St. Bernard, 933 tons, Captain F. Tulloch, will sail to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain G. C. B. Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and seventy one deck passengers:—

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Himalaya, 1,341 tons, Captain F. Cotton, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Coast and Calcutta (August 4th), with a general cargo, and seventeen deck passengers.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Assyria, Captain Boselli, sailing on the 1st September. For Genoa.—Captain and Mrs. F. T. Ebden. For Aden.—Major Frederick S. Terry, Mrs. Frederick S. Terry and 3 children, and Mr. haik Abdoola.

Messrs. R. Rubbatino and Co's s.s. Assyria, 1,135 tons, Captain E. Bosilie, will sail to-morrow, for Genova &c., via the Suez Canal, with Major and Mrs. F. S. Terry and three children, and one deck passenger for Aden, and the following cargo:—1,200 bales cotton, 13,769½ cwts. wheat, 842½ cwts. coffee, 1,978½ cwts gingelly seed, 624 cwts. groundnuts, and some packages sundries.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Himalaya (s)	Cotton	Calcutta, Aug 4.
30	Killarney (s)	O'Neill	Hongkong, Aug 10.
	Euphrates (s)	Stevenson	Kurrachee, Aug 28.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Zirni	Masey	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:

Steamer Assyria, Bosille, to Genoa, &c.

Ship St Bernard, Tulloch, to Moulmein.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Teheran, to China, &c.

Steamer Khedive, to Southampton.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVAL.

28 Ava (s) ....Paterson ......Bombay, Aug 5.

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

26 Marguerite .... Covelong.

27 Patna (s)............ .... Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 30.

For Liverpool.

Accrington, 160 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Macedonia s, 160 cwts coir yarn, Khatsee Dharamsee; 15 bales wool, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 120 bales wool, H Vussonjee V Premchund; 70 bales cotton, Saveldass Tejbhan; 95 bales wool, Luckmedas Khimjee; 69 bales cotton, S Joharmul.

Zante s, 20,000 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

For London.

Khedive s, 1,600 cwts wheat, Knoop & Co.

For New York.

Magdala, 112 cwts jute butts, Dosabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

For Marseilles.

Assyria s, 5 cases silver coins, The French Bank.

Thibet s, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 630 bags pepper, P and O Co.

For Trieste.

Thibet s, 161 bales cotton, Khetseedas Hurmookray; 21 bales cotton, P and O Co; 50 bales cotton, N Manockjee & Co.

For Venice.

Thibet s, 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

For Dunkirk.

Louisa, 230 cwts horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

For Suez.

Thibet s, 2 packages cardamoms, 9 packages cubbeb and 24 packages tamarind, M M Missree.

For Hongkong.

Columbian s, 100 bales twist, David Sassoon & Co; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co; 9 bundles horns and 1 bundle E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 41 packages fishmawa and sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 109 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, and 50 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 102 bales cotton, S N Talatee; 24 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 175 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 1 case fishmaws and sharkfins, Veerjee Nanjee.

Teheran s, 105 bales cotton, Tata & Co.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12-35 East, Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

	August—1875.						
Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·778	·787	·763	·727	·711	·702	·713
Temperature of the Air	81·8	82·8	80·9	81·5	81·3	81·1	80·6
Wet-bulb Thermometer	77·2	77·3	77·6	78·2	78·3	77·2	77·6
Dew Point	75·5	75·3	76·4	77·0	77·3	75·8	76·5
Relative Humidity of Air	0·815	·785	·866	·868	·878	·843	·878
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	5·8	4·6	6·8	3·6	5·4	6·6	7·8
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	85·9	86·2	84·5	84·5	84·6	83·9	84·2
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	78·1	78·8	76·0	76·1	76·9	78·9	76·0
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	232	290	345	355	217	195	258
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·00	0·01	0·90	0·13	0·20	0·01	1·12

Total fall of rain between 1st January and 29th August 48 94.

(a) SW, WSW, W, WSW.
(b) WSW, W, WSW, SW.
(c) WSW, SW, WSW, SW, W, WSW.
(d) SW, SSW, S, SSE, S, SSW, SW, SSW, SSE.
(e) SSW, SSE, S, WSW, W.
(f) W, WNW, ESE, WNW, WNW, NW, WNW.
(g) WNW, SSW, E, N, NNW, NW, WNW.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 28.

Gandy, Lieut, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

August 29.

Shaw, Captain, Madras 16th Lancers, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Davies-Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from ——.

DEPARTURES.—August 13

O'Brien, Surg-Major, Bombay Army Med Dept, on leave, to Mhow.

August 29.

De Tatham, Surg, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on leave, to Poona.

August 30.

Forteath, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

Barry, Surg, Bombay 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Deesa.

Cartwright, Captain, Bombay 83rd Regt, on leave, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 19th August 1875.

The Right Hon the C-in-C is pleased to direct that the remark entered against the 13th Regt, Bombay I fantry, in the last column of G O C C dated 14th June 1875 page 282, be expunged; the same having been inserted through a misapprehension.

All order books are to be corrected accordingly.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to join the Officer's Surveying Class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on the 1st Oct next, with permission to study therein till 1st May 1876:—

1 17 h Foot—Bt Maj C McPherson

The name of Capt G J Skinner, 3rd N I, will be erased from G O C C 24th July 1875, publishing the names of certain officers who passed Parts I and II, Examination B, required by G O 275 of 1873.

Lt M J Barlow is directed to proceed from Morar to Bareilly, and join C Baty 19th Bgde R A, to which he has been transferred.

To travel at the public expense.

The leave, for six months on medical certificate, granted to Conductor James Cargin, Barrackmaster at Agra, in G O C C dated 19th May 1873, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned medical subordinate has leave of absence:—

Hospital Apprentice G Gill, attached to the 55th Foot, for six months, on medical certificate, to proceed to Calcutta, from such date as he may avail him-elf of it.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 2nd Aug 1875, directing Surg J L Corbett, 5th N I, to assume medical charge of the 4th Bl Cavy, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 3rd June last, vice Surg J S Gunn, M B.

Dated the 3rd Aug 1875, directing the following medical arrangements:—

Attaching Surg A Barclay to the 5th N I, and directing him to relieve Surg J L Corbett, of the medical charge of that corps appointing Surg J L Corbett to medical charge of 4th Bl Cavy, vice Surg J G Gunn, M B.

Peshawar District Order, dated the 4th Aug 1875, appointing Surg Maj J Meane, 72nd Highlanders, to the medical charge of the detail of native troops at Cherat, with effect from the 1st May 1875, no other qualified medical officer being available for the duty.

Dated the 9th Aug 1875, directing the following medical arrangements:—

Surg T Robinson, M B, 27th Punjab N I, to proceed to Peshawar and assume medical charge of the 20th Punjab N I, as a temporary arrangement.

Surg-Maj G V Currie, 10th Bl Lancers, to afford medical aid to the 27th Punjab N I, in addition to his other duties.

Presidency District Order, dated the 6th Aug 1875, directing Surg W Duncan, M B 10th N I, to assume medical charge of the 39 h N I, at Barrackpore, in addition to his other duties, vice Surg C J McKenna.

Rawal Pindi Brigade Order, dated the 3rd Aug 1875, directing Surg G Watson, M D, to assume medical charge of the 14th N I, in addition to his other duties, vice Surg H Boyd, with effect from the 30th July (ultimo)

Agra Brigade Order, dated the 10th Aug 1875, directing Surg R N Stoker, doing duty with 30th N I, to proceed to Rawal Pindi for duty at that station.

Landour Station Order, dated the 9th Aug 1875, appointing Capt D A Ogden, 55th Foot, Station Staff Officer, vice Capt R B M'Ewen, 92nd Highlanders, appointed Aide-de-Camp to Maj-Genl Sir J r nd, K C B, Comdg Sirhind Division.

2nd Batn 19th Foot—Regtl order, dated the 3rd Aug 1875, appointing Lt G Wingate, Interpreter to the battalion, with effect from the 16th ultimo, vice Lt and Local Capt C C B Tribe.

73rd Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 7th Aug 1875, appointing Capt J T Turner, Interpreter to the Regt, temporarily, there being no other qualified officer available.

2nd Bl Cavy—Regtl Order, dated the 6th Aug 1875, making the following appointments, with effect from the 1st inst, vice Col G W M Hall, C B, deceased:—

Maj A R D Mackenzie, offg 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt G W Willock, offg 2nd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt G T Morris to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his duties as 1s Sqdn Subn.

Lt C H V Garbe to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his duties as 2nd Sqdn Subn.

19th Bl Lancers—Regtl Order, dated the 11th July 1875, appointing Lt E A Young, officiating 2nd Squdn Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Capt W W Biscoe.

19th N I—Regtl Order, dated the 10th Aug 1875, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from the 7th inst, vice Maj A Copland, on furlough:—

Lt A W Jamieson, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, vice Lt D E Gouldsbury.

Lt A J B ander, offg 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr.

Lt F S Gwatkin, offg 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn.

31st N I—Regtl Order, dated the 7th Aug 1875, directing Lt B C Graves, rejoined from general leave, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn, with effect from the 6th idem.

39th N I—Regtl Order, dated the 26th July 1875, directing Capt A F Jones, Gen r l List Infantry, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, with effect from the 9th inst, vice Lt A T Banon, Acting as Qr Mr.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff—Bgdr-Genl T F Wilson, C B, (S C, Comdg Peshawar Dist,) to Simla and Bombay, from the 24th Aug to the 3rd Oct, on private affairs.

Royal Horse Artillery—Capt H L Nicolas, (C Baty C Bgde), to England overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

11th Hussars—Lt F G Johnson, to Dehra Doon, on private affairs, from the 15th June to date of retirement from the service.

Royal Artillery—Lt Col T N Harward, (19th Bgde,) to Murree, from the 3rd Sept to the 19th Oct, on private affairs.

Lt-Col R H R Rowley, (19th Bgde.) to remain at Landour, from the 16 h Sept to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, in extension.

Maj R A Stevenson, (No 6 Baty 23rd Bgde,) to Hazaribagh, from the 14th June to the 21st Aug, on medical certificate.

Vety Surg R Rowe (A Baty 11th Bgd) to England overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

5th Foot, (1st Batn)—Lt T A Campion, to Calcutta, from the 10th Oct to the 8th Dec, to study the Persian language.

73rd Foot—Lt-Col S M Wiseman-Clarke, to England, via the Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

89th Foot—Lt C N Jones, (2nd Sqdn Subn 11th Bl Lancers, on probation,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment to appear before a medical board.

Maj R F Firth, (2nd in Comd 10th N I,) to Mussoorie, from the 15th Sept to the 30th Oct, on private affairs.

Capt C R Pennington, (2nd Squdn Officer 13th Bl Lancers,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Capt C J Walter, (Adjt 8th N I,) to Nynee Tal, from the 5th July to the 15th Oct, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Service—Surg-Maj H M Greenhow, (offg in medical charge 12th Bl Cavy,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of quitting Regt to appear before a medical board.

HIGH COURT—31st August.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

For Judgment.

619-74—Fletcher and Smith—Runchordass Girdhurlall v The P O Steam Navigation Co—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

LONG CAUSES

595-74—Mr Fletcher—Cassee widow v Heerabai widow—Lynch and Tobin.

597-74—Mr Fletcher—Jorabai widow v Mungesh Ragoonath—Jefferson and Payne.

208-75—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Eshwunt Row Gopal Row v Tribhowan Laldas—Shamrao Pandurung—Part heard.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhoy Peerbhoy v Syed Mirza Sh w.

112-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee & Co Limited v Nurrotumdass Trebhowundass and others.

654-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhoy Wishwunath v Sukerbai and others.

671-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhoy Wishwunath v Ardasir Maneckjee and and another.

673-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhoy Wishwunath v Furdoonjee Muncherjee P.

680-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhoy Wishwunath v Anundbai widow.

674-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhoy Wishwunath v Cowasjee Dadujee R.

56-75—Shamrow Pandoorung—Dhonderaj Vinayeck B v Vithul Bhow Dajee—Lynch and Tobin.

511-74—K Mojee—Jaitha Runchor and others v Alapa Lingapa M—Lynch and Tobin

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

LONG CAUSES.

555-74—Janardhun and G—Shivjee Kallianjee v Chuturbhooj Dewjee and others,—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

SHORT CAUSES.

325-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Dowlutram Ootoomram—M M Munshi.

336-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Nelson, Donkin and Co v Runchordass Ghella and Co.—No appearance.

350-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Govindass Balakidass and another—Jefferson and Payne.

360-75—Prescot and Winter—Treebhowun Pitamber v S Barrett Miles—No appearance.

412-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Narronjee Shamjee and another vs Oodhowjee Geega and another—Chalk and Turner.

436-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Mahomed Jaffer S v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee—Fletcher and Smith.

442-75—Mr Fletcher—Kerbin Norenha v Babool Kendy Naowa—J C Cama.

449-75—Crawford and Boevey—Dharsey Hemraj v Bhowan Ramjee.—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

520 73—Fletcher and Smith—Eswantrao Gopalrow v Tribhoovun Laldas—Shamrow.—Part heard.

477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Porshotumdas Bhanjee v Tulseydas Morojee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

193-74—Fletcher and Smith—Robert Crawford Antrobus v Allaruckia Sewjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

643-74—Khunderow Morojee—Jeenabai widow v Khoja Rahimtulla Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

190-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Soorig widow and others v Runchordas Hurjevan—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott.)

For Judgment.

254-72—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowa Cara &c v Essa bin Kalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

Short Causes.

507-74—Crawford and Boevey—Anundrao Bhowaney S v Babajee Crustnajee D—No appearance.

613-Crawford and Boevey—Bai Kesser widow v Edul jee Muncherjee and others—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy and M M Munshi.

12-75—Shaporjee and Thacurdass—Ishwardass Ramdass and another v Culliandass Nurrotumdass—M M Munshi.

57-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Oomabhoy Huttesing and others v Muncherjee Cooverjee Setna—No appearance.

199-75—Mr A Framjee—Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff v Manuel Xavier—No appearance

367-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Ludwig Knoop v Gangjee Nurpur—No appearance.

405-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Mugga Gowa and another v Soonde Pandurung and another.

308-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool v Nursin dass Purmanundas.

LONG CAUSES.

644-74—Mr Fletcher—Jumnadas Bhugwandas v Fu taychund Heerachund—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard

235-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ghellabhoy Hemchund v Hurgopall Premsookdas and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

609-74—Chalk and Turner—Emnabai widow and another v Hajee Ally Mahomed and others—Mr Kertiker, and Crawford and Boevey.

45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowa Cara K v Ashabai widow and others—Chalk and Turner.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Sept. 3	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 1	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee S	" 1	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	" 3	3 P.M.	No after packet.
China	" 6	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	" 3	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 24	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully pre paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p. m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 p. m., and registered at 1 p. m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 5 p. m., and up to starting time (5 p. m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.	
Friday	Sept. 3	Friday	Sept. 17
"	" 10		

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Triest* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Monday	Sept. 6	Tuesday	Oct. 5
"	" 20	"	" 19

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ....Sept. 3

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Friday	Sept. 3	Friday	Sept. 24
		Monday	Oct. 4

The dates of departure from Bombay of the supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

3-30 P.M.		3-30 P.M.	
Friday	Sep. 24	Friday	Nov. 22
Friday	Oct. 25		

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Wednesday and Saturday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jass, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Wednesday* during the monsoon.

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Thursday during the monsoon.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan and S. M. Country, ...	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8-30 A.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HILL—On the 26th, at Bombay, of general debility, the beloved wife of W. H. Hill, Superintendent Bombay Tramway. Sincerely regretted.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "*Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1875.

The cable brought information to India a few days ago that by this time probably Russian troops had occupied Merv, and that the *Times* had written a tranquillising article upon the subject. The *Times* has obtained the reputation of being a "trimmer" in its politics, and its philosophic contemplation of the occupation of a city little more than 200 miles from Herat will not astonish those who have watched its conduct for some time past. The commercial interests of England have their representative in the *Times*, and as with them peace-at-any-price considerations occupy a more important place than a broad imperial policy, and these considerations can be maintained only by concession after concession to the schemes of aggressive Continental Powers, it is not to be wondered at if the great City organ prefers to see nothing but reasons for the British nation being tranquil while Russia is moving with quick and gigantic strides up to the very gates of India. The martial, chivalric tone of the English people that has distinguished her above other European nations, and made her what she is in power and wealth, is not to be looked for now in the columns of the *Times* except when it has occasion to deal with such antagonists as Ashantee, Burma, or China. Before long, if the Herzegovina disturbances increase, and the Northern Powers see in them a reason for interfering, we shall probably witness the spectacle of proposals to dismember Turkey and divide her among her old enemies being made the subject of another tranquillising article in the *Times*. It seems impossible to imagine that the *Times* will ever be able to shake off the influence of the men who deprecate excitement on the Stock Exchange or a disturbance of the money market. If the *Times* could be taken as a picture of the present condition of the English nation, we would probably see a fresh illustration of the axiom that too much prosperity enervates nations. Happily, however, the voice of the *Times* is not the voice of the people of Great Britain; and it is almost a matter for congratulation that every Englishman is not so wealthy as to be tempted to sit perpetually beside his moneybags, like a miser in his dotage, and refuse to walk abroad and take a fair share in the doings of his fellow men.

Some years ago, when the Russians had just commenced their conquests in Central Asia, the idea of their occupying Merv would have been scouted by the *Times* as ridiculous, and at all events, instead of the publication of tranquillising articles, we should have had articles seriously calling upon England to adopt a definite policy. But Russia has moved onwards so steadily and quietly that she has avoided creating suspicion except in the breasts of a few statesmen, and even the *Times* has yielded to the drowsy influence of the monotonous sound of the tramp of Russian soldiers through Asia, and only mutters, when at last it believes they have marched within the walls of Merv, "What does it matter? Let us be tranquil." The occupation of Merv is, however, one of the most important steps which the Russians could take in Central Asia. For one thing, it makes their line of communications from St. Petersburg even to Samarcand so complete that it behoves England at once to decide upon what course she will take with so vigorous a power close to her Indian territories. A recent telegram in the *Times* informs us that the Tiflis-Boku Railway, which will establish steam communication between St. Petersburg and the shores of the Caspian, *via* the Caucasus, is to be immediately taken in hand. Russia has already a steam flotilla on the Sea of Aral and the Caspian, and thus she has, coupled with her reported occupation of Merv, the means of establishing unbroken communications by two routes along the frontiers of Bokhara and Affghanistan. Shere Ali has contended, in his recent negotiations with the Government of India, that Russia's occupation of Merv would give her a basis whence to drive the unruly, plundering inhabitants of the Turkoman Deserts into his territories. This is undoubtedly true, and if we are to keep the peace between Russia and Affghanistan, it will be necessary for British troops to move a little further forward than Peshawur or Jacobabad. Sir Henry Rawlinson, with keen political foresight, has always contended that Russia's occupation of Merv should be the signal for British troops entering Herat. If this is not done, we shall probably see, just as the Russians have already made a progress in Central Asia which a comparatively short time ago they were deemed incapable of making, that their next great step will either be to Herat itself or Cabul. The Hon. Mr. Bourke stated in the House of Commons recently that the present relations of England and Russia are very friendly; but it is the obvious duty of good statesmen to provide against unfriendly relations, which may spring up at any time on very little warning. The occupation of Herat would be one of the best precautionary measures we could take, for it would give us an excellent basis whence to defend the great Passes into India if ever the occasion for doing so were to arise. At all events, notwithstanding the tranquillising articles of the *Times*, Russia's movement upon Merv is such a decided onward step, that if England is to have a Central Asian policy at all, this is the time for her to declare it. Mr. Bourke, when he said that the neutral zone policy had been abandoned, hinted at the existence of another policy which was to be declared when circumstances made it necessary for England to speak out upon the subject. It was generally understood in English political circles that Russia's occupation of Merv would be the signal for unfurling the decided policy alluded to; it was also believed that that policy would be founded upon Sir Henry Rawlinson's arguments regarding the necessity of occupying Herat; and probably the reason why no declaration of policy has yet been made is that, as our Simla telegram this morning informs us, the English Government have not hitherto received the news which has necessitated the tranquillising article of the meek-spirited Thunderer of London.

The Government favoured us a few days ago with a copy of Mr. Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar's Report on the Publication issued in the Bombay Presidency during the past year, 1874. We have waded through Mr. Chiplunkar's Report, as we were anxious to see what remarks he would make on the books published under the eye and protection of a Paternal and Brilliant Government. Few, we venture to say, would care to read the *Bombay Government Gazette* unless compelled by duty. We notice that it is published "by authority," which accounts for some of the announcements in its columns. One important fact Mr. Chiplunkar mentions. There were 61 more works published in 1874 than were published in the previous year. All hail to thee Bombay! for the talent displayed in thine Island! The rising gleams of genius are fostered by the tender care of an ever watchful Providence—we mean Government. The Report speaks of the proprietor of the Haidri Press having been prosecuted for violating the provisions of Act 25 of 1867, which requires every printer in India to send three copies of every work he prints to the Collector of the District in which his press is situated. We are glad to see mercy was shown to the ignorant printer for not knowing Act 25 of 1867. He was dismissed with the warning not to go and do it again. The proprietor of the Haidri Press seems to have overflowed with gratitude towards the lenient Sircar, for he forthwith proceeded to send in three copies of all the works he had previously published and which he had omitted to send before—a proceeding which the Collector does not seem to have been quite prepared for, and which appears to lead to the conclusion that "first editions" in the Haidri Press are not disposed of, as the literary puffers in England say, "in an incredibly short space of time."

Mr. Chiplunkar's Report is very dry and somewhat verbose. He informs us that the Presidency has four vernaculars and that Hindustanee is also used by a considerable portion of the population. We note with pleasure that, for reasons too obvious to mention, English is an important language to the people.

It was doubtless the *Government Gazette* and Mr. Chiplunkar's Report which recently inspired a Member of Council, followed, as we remark, by a troop of imitators, to break forth into words of song. We know not how it came about; but, when gazing fondly on the tender floweret, the sight of which has brought such a mass of poetry to the front, we were struck by a certain analogy between the effort of the Hon'ble Member of Council and that of another poet, well known to fame. The points of resemblance between the two works are not few. Both poems are remarkable for brevity; so brief indeed are they, that they can hardly even be called specimens, they afford so little to go upon in the way of judging the genius of their authors. Each poem, too, is, as far as we are aware, an only, or at least a first-born child. Each, it is needless to say, is full of promise, and, as specimens of English rhyme, each is perfect—no small praise in these days of slipshod writing. The other poem we allude to is this. When the immortal Sam Weller was composing his "Walentine," and felt a slight difficulty about the name he was to put at the end of it, his venerable parent made a happy suggestion that he should sign it "Pickvick." "The werrything, said Sam; I "*could* end it with a werse; what do you "think? I don't like it, Sam, rejoined Mr. "Weller, I never knowed a respectable coach-"man as wrote poetry 'cept one, as made an "affectin copy o' werses the night afore he was "hung for a highway robbery; and *he* was only "a Cambervell man, so even that's no rule." But Sam was not to be dissuaded from the poetical idea that had occurred to him, so he signed the letter

"Your love-sick
Pickwick."

History recordeth not that Sam ever again "lisped in numbers," but we trust that the hon'ble author of that other short poem will not imitate Sam in this respect.

But this is a digression. To return to Mr. Chiplunkar's Report; so deeply were we impressed by it that we referred to the original list of publications in the Bombay Presidency to be found in a recent *Government Gazette*. While admitting that Mr. Chiplunkar has, on the whole, done his work fairly, we cannot understand his omitting all mention of a work to be found in the list, and which is, we should think, likely to prove but the opening of a series by the "Poet of the Future," Mr. Krishnajee Karkunkar. This gentleman has published what appear to be "Easy Verses on the Bombay Salt Act!" The poem embodies the provisions of the Act, sings its beauties and eulogises its framer in a very high strain. We are informed in the column of "Remarks" attached to the list who they are for whom the poem is specially written for, and we are glad we are not one of those persons, or of the "public generally." It seems the easy verses are written especially for the benefit of salt owners, merchants, persons in the Police (is the Chief Commissioner included amongst "persons in the Police?"), persons in the Revenue and Customs Departments, who it is hoped will "read it with a lively interest." We can do no more than endorse that hope, and trust that after having thoroughly studied its attic beauties some of them may be imbued with the Salt of Wisdom. We make a humble suggestion that persons in the Police, Revenue and Customs Departments—indeed, we would add all other Departments—should never attempt a stroke of business without consulting the Krishnajee Dry Salt Poems, but this suggestion must be taken *cum grano*! How we should have liked to see Krishnajee writing these poems! How the salt tears must have fallen from his eyes in fine frenzy rolling! What visions he must have had of the various persons in the Police, &c., who would be benefited by his charming epic! It is rumoured that Mr. Krishnajee has been appointed Poet Laureate to the Legislative Council of Bombay. His duties will be to poetise all the Acts as they are passed, and his work will be carefully superintended by an Hon'ble Member of the Executive Council.

If Perseverance makes Success many of the youths of India ought to be eminently successful. They know not what snubbing is; knock them down metaphorically and they come up smiling again as if nothing had happened. This is a fact of which the G. I. P. Railway authorities have recently had bitter experience in a recent encounter with Mr. Narayen Amritrao, Head Master, Bombay Private English School. Mr. Narayen, we presume, was travelling recently to Poona, when he discovered a conspiracy on the part of the great Railway Company to oppress the poor people of the Bombay Presidency who use railways. The Company charges Rs. 3 3-0 for a third class ticket from Bombay to Poona. Mr. Narayen thought over the matter; he calculated the number of miles between Bombay and Poona, including the extra mileage on the Bhore Ghaut; he knew that the rate per mile was 4 pies; and at length the horrible discovery dawned upon him that the Company was in the habit of charging Poona and Bombay third-class passengers 8 pies too many for their long journey of 151 miles. Mr. Narayen at once thought of the thousands of poor people whom this overcharge affected, and he sat down at his desk and penned a despatch to Mr. Conder, the General Traffic Manager, in which he set forth the result of his calculations, and concluded in that tone of calm severity which shakes the mortal it is addressed to:—"I shall be highly obliged if you be good enough to let me know the cause of this excess charge, and if it is truly an excess charge for a passenger, I do not see why the public should suffer for nothing." Mr. Conder replied laconically—"Rs. 3-3-0 is the correct third class fare, Bombay to Poona, and is so advertised in the public time-bills." But Mr. Narayen was not to be satisfied with such an answer, and he replied to Mr. Conder that his letter did not give him full satisfaction, and added, "I shall feel obliged by your giving me full particulars as to the correctness of the fare." Mr. Conder returned as his second answer, "I have nothing to add to my former letter. If you wish to go to Poona you will have to pay Rs. 3-3-0 as advertised." Still Mr. Narayen was not to be done, and he wrote to the Agent of the Railway Company calling his attention to the serious overcharge of 8 pies. He mentioned that he had written twice to Mr. Conder, "but was not favoured with full reasons of this difference." The Agent replied, "I am desired to inform you that the railway fares to which you refer are those advertised." How could such a bald answer satisfy Mr. Narayen's yearning for information about the 8 pies? Mr. Narayen next wrote to the Secretary to Government, calling upon Government to inquire into the matter. The Government officials were evidently afraid to tackle Mr. Narayen upon the subject, and lingered so long over their reply that Mr. Narayen wrote them a reminder that he was waiting for an answer. Thereupon Colonel Hancock had to pen an official document acknowledging receipt of Mr. Narayen's letters to Government, and explaining that the matter had not been lost sight of but referred to the Agent of the Railway Company for report. In due time the hero of the 8 pies again wrote to Government complaining that he had still not received an answer, and forwarded at the same time a formidable calculation of similar overcharges habitually made by the Railway Company on persons travelling between other places than Bombay and Poona. He explained that "the calculations have been confined to all the stations on the N. E. line and those of the S. E. line as far as Poona only. The hypotheses for making calculations for stations beyond this are not so exact as would enable one to deal with the subject effectively." Perhaps it was fortunate for the members of Government that the hypotheses failed in the manner alluded to, or they might have been too much engaged for years to supply Mr. Narayen with the full information he called for. As it was, they had evidently enough to do; for they lingered so long over Mr. Narayen's further calculations that he had actually to write to them again—this time, in some little dudgeon. He called for all his papers back again, and added:—"This reticence is the more surprising when it is considered that thousands of your poor people pay daily rates actually in excess to those warranted by mileage calculations." This appeal must have touched the conscience of Government, for shortly afterwards Colonel Hancock replied in a manner that was evidently intended to soothe Mr. Narayen and restrain him from becoming more terrible in his wrath. Colonel Hancock said:—"It is desirable that the fares should be correctly calculated according to distance, and the good service done by Mr. Amritrao in bringing the errors to notice is acknowledged with thanks. At the same time the loss of 8 pies to individuals, travelling, for the most part, seldom in the course, of the year, who can afford to pay from Rs. 2 to 12 for a 3rd class ticket by mail train, does not appear to the undersigned to be of serious importance." Colonel Hancock also forwarded the Railway Company's report on the subject, and returned Mr. Narayen his papers. Briefly, all that the Company had to say for itself was that it charged the round sum of rupees and annas in order to avoid the bother of taking fractions of annas, and it promised that any errors discovered would be amended on the issue of the next time-table. Finally, in a happy state of contentment, at having achieved the object of his labours, Mr. Narayen has sent the whole of his voluminous correspondence to the newspapers, and we have endeavoured thus to epitomise it in order to escape from the trouble which a man of Mr. Narayen's perseverance and zeal for poor people is so well able to inflict upon those who do not do their duty by him. We sincerely hope that the unfortunate third class passengers who use the G. I. P. Railway will survive until the rates are fully adjusted; and we are encouraged to hope that they will by the fact that they have lived in apparent happiness up to the time that Mr. Narayen Amritrao, Head Master, Bombay Private English School, arose as the champion of their rights.

THE LAND AND THE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read recently several papers discussing the law and the land. No doubt alteration of law and procedure of Courts is necessary to make money lenders discreet, and to prevent them from hanging on to ryots like lice; and to that end it would tend if the Civil Courts were empowered to decide, without further appeal, suits within such limits as would deprive sowcars of the means of ruining ryots by prolonging process by appeal. I would also forthwith get rid of the three years period of limitation, which, as the law is now, obliges sowcars to harass their creditors more than they would otherwise do.

But I don't see my way to further relief by Law tinkering and making. Usury and Bankruptcy Laws have never achieved the ends they were meant for. They sharpen the wits of lender and borrower, disastrously in the long run to the latter, who will have money somehow, and the arrangements intended to help him ruin him. The immediate effect, too, of preventing money lenders from recovering high interest is to withdraw their money from transactions which are obligatory on the borrowers, who would perish for want of the advances they must have to secure even a subsistence; and if you add to Usury Laws and Bankruptcy Acts a cessation of the power of mortgage, which follows naturally from proposals to exempt land from sale in execution of a decree, you will end in compelling a relinquishment of cultivation to an extent aggravating much your ryot difficulty by starving holders of poor lands in the Deccan, Kaira Kolis, *et hoc omne genus*. I am bound to state, however, that I think a few years will inevitably bring us face to face with difficulties we have not hitherto had to deal with. Our law has acted so as to enable the sowcars to kill the golden goose, and they have milked some of their cows dry. Land can only pay *x* profits. But my sowcar has been taking, principally by means of our law, *x*2 profits. Scarcely anything has gone back into the land to fertilize it. Revenue Survey system with its low rates has increased area of cultivation, so as to bring in the Deccan, and elsewhere, too, acres under constant tillage which can bear it no longer. These lands must be thrown up and become fallow, or they must be fertilised. There is no money for the latter process. The sowcar knows well enough how much he can lend on any piece of land, and he won't have a dry cow. So holders of poor land-, enticed by the low rates into cultivating lands which formerly were used for a season or two and then left fallow, must some day, and that day is at hand, cease to be able to pay any revenue at all. They won't throw up—poor things—till they are made to. For relinquishment means starvation, and many men starving is famine, and that might happen in districts where poor lands have been worked out and the ryots turned out. The old system of higher rates than we have now at least provided against this sort of *denouement*. It *could* then only be profitable to pay rent on the poor lands for a season or two, and the cultivation shifted about so as to secure the frequent fallowing of poor land. But our rigid system has changed all that. We have in poor districts a large area of cultivation with cultivators upon it who are finding it more and more difficult every day to pay very small rents. And what, Sir, are they to do; what are we to do, when they can't pay rent any longer? Aye, when they starve!

Law-making won't help under these circumstances, which, indeed, to a great extent it has produced. Frankenstein has made his monster!

I would look rather, I think, to exceptional action, applied certainly always in case of Bheels; and I am much inclined to think that things have not yet gone so far as to preclude the same sort of treatment in case of Kolis and some holders of poor lands from whom the sowcars will ere long withdraw of their own accord. But rigidity and systems march on! Whither, say in five years from to-day? In the meantime it may be well to avoid frightening capital away from land. But after all this is if you like only a whim of a CIVILIAN.

NATIVE PRACTITIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The flourishing business of Messrs. Kemp and Co. has really put some of our native practitioners on their *qui vive*. For the fear of their patients preferring Kemp's medicines to their own dispensaries, they have taken to word their prescriptions in such a way as only to be intelligible to themselves and their compounders. Lately I saw a prescription of a certain practitioner which was very vague—viz, "Pulv. Astringent" or "Mist. Anti-asthmatice" or "Pulv. Antidysenteric." Now, these speak for themselves without any comment from me. I trust those who condescend to do this will at once see to the high reputation of the noble profession to which they belong and refrain from such practices injurious alike to themselves as well as to the profession at large.

I enclose my card.

A WELL-WISHER.

August 30.

POETICAL LICENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Had it not been for the self-assurance of Dilemma" in your issue of the 28th instant, I would take *no further* notice of anonymous correspondence regarding a few lines of simple poetry.

"Dilemma" has much need of "information"! and I trust when he gets it he won't ask for more as I cannot afford to lose valuable time in any further controversy.

I said as to "exclaim" and "reign" the rhyming is *quite allowable*. Reign, a word of one syllable, rhymes with exclaim, a word of two

Many instances of such are given in our best poetical works. "One" rhymes with "alone," "day" with "away," "bassoon" with "tune." *Vide* "Maud" by Tennyson.

Innumerable examples I could give of the same from other poets.

If "Dilemma" complains of reign not *thoroughly* rhyming with claim then I can refer him to many instances of similar rhyming but will only give a few.

Scott in "The Beacon Fire" rhymes "yard" with "glared."

Burns in his "To Mary in Heaven" rhymes "grove" with "love."

Mrs. Hemans in "The Child of the Forests" rhymes "woods" with "floods."

Tennyson in "The Miller's Daughter" rhymes "there" with "everywhere." Also in "The Lady of Shallot," I find "whirls, churls, girls," all made to rhyme, and thus I might go on for ever like "The Brook." Now for poetical parsing.

It is only in "Dilemma's" imagination that a "people's voice *exclaims*."

The sentence "a people's voice exclaim" is *thoroughly grammatical* and may be parsed in two ways. The verb exclaim has an affirmative or indic-tive mood. "A people's voice exclaim" is *essentially* affirmative, the particle "doth" being omitted, which is allowable in poetry.

If "Dilemma" is deep in poetical parsing the sentence could also be parsed thus—

[Let] a people's voice exclaim. The particle [let] being omitted according to poetical license, and "to" the sign of the infinitive is always omitted after let, allow, &c.

Tennyson in his "Ode on the death of the Duke of Wellington" writes "a people's voice" using the verb "attest" in the same way.

I could give other proofs, but as it is as difficult to teach poetical licence as musical sounds, and my profession is not teaching, I will conclude with the following from Tennyson, which I trust "Dilemma and Co." may take to heart:—

"Who hate each other for a song,
And do their little best to bite
And pinch their brethren in the throng,
And scratch the very dead for spite;
And *strain* to make an inch of room
For their sweet selves and cannot hear
The sullen Lethe rolling doom
On them and theirs and all things here."

Now, Mr. Editor, I shall say P. P. A.—Yours, &c.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER.

Malabar Hill, August 28.

FANCY SCARVES, NECKTIES, BOWS AND CRAVATS in silks and Satins, Silk Gauze and Cambric made up and ready for folding in every variety, constantly on hand, a very large assortment of the most fashionable styles at Watson & Company's, Church Gate Street, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

SEPARATION OF THE SEXES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I attended the service yesterday at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, and was sensibly touched, and, I hope, improved, by what I saw and heard. I was, however, greatly puzzled by the terms of a notice, which lay on the seats for the information of the congregation, which I enclose, to the following effect:—

"Bible Classes.—It is proposed, after the monsoon, to hold meetings for the reading and study of Holy Scripture, for men at 8-30, and for ladies at 5-30 [illegible] some evening of the week hereafter to be fixed upon."

Now, what can be the motive of the Reverend [illegible] Fathers in the separation of their congregation [illegible] "ladies" and "men" I am at a loss to imagine [illegible] more I think of it the more I can't tell. The [illegible] of the "ladies" and "men" to whom I've [illegible] the subject is more excited, if possible, th[illegible] Do the Rev. Fathers forget the Divine [illegible] "Whom God has joined together let no [illegible] under?" As a married man I am getting uneasy [illegible] I notice that my wife sleeps less soundly than before I told her of this matter, and mutters something in her sleep about a "love of a bonnet" and "household expenses" which sounds as if she were rehearsing her "confessions."

SIMPLE SIMON.

THE CONFESSIONAL AT St. PETER'S MAZAGON—A PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Last night *Father!* Luke Rivington publicly announced towards the close of his sermon that he intends introducing the confessional at St. Peter's, Mazagon. He said that he considered it to be enjoined in the Prayer Book, and though he anticipated opposition to the measure, he was only opening out an old well that had been filled in. Now, I for one protest against this opening out of old wells that had been filled in because they contained bad water as much as any reasonable being would protest against the re-opening of the numerous old tanks in Bombay that were filled in when we obtained pure Vehar water. As to its being enjoined in the Prayer Book I have nothing to say—except, if so, so much the worse for it, since it is nowhere enjoined in the Bible, nor is the prurient practice a custom of the Established Church of England—which is a Protestant Church, whatever Mr. Rivington may say to the contrary. As to opposition to this meretricious proceeding, I can only hope the pseudo Fathers will get it tooth and nail.

I can respect an honest Roman Catholic who steadfastly adheres to the faith of his forefathers, believing—as I do—that it is quite possible for him to be a better man in reality than another man who may profess to hold a much better creed, but I have no such respect for the Cowley Fathers. They remind one of the wolves in sheep's clothing alluded to in the Scriptures, and I would as soon think of confessing myself to my *dhobi* as to any one of them.

I was a subscriber to the renovation of Mazagon Church, but I certainly never anticipated that the pulpit would be occupied as it is. The Parsonage which the Fathers have occupied and converted into a Mission House was never intended for any such purpose, and their occupation of it is nothing short of an unrighteous usurpation. How they can find any supporters at all, except among the spiritually proud and the naturally ignorant, is beyond my comprehension, unless it be that these two classes are more numerous in Bombay than is generally admitted. What is the Bishop's Commissary about? Is he one of the fraternity?—Yours, &c.

A PROTESTANT.

THE POONA FINE ART EXHIBITION.

THE OIL PAINTINGS.

In looking over the oil paintings, we must first notice No. 108, the picture by Major Tanner, which gained the Governor's prize.

It has great merits—the water, foliage, and sky being well painted; but the foreground is heavy and does not exhibit the artistic touches which may be seen in the mangrove bushes and reeds of the neighbouring picture—No. 104—"A Marsh in Guzerat," by Mr. Peyton, who would have added greatly to his reputation with this picture had he paid more attention to the rules of perspective and taken more care to paint the horizontal lines in his water more straight.

No. 125—"The Village of Kudlee," by Major Tanner—took the 1st prize for oils. It is a small sketch which has been rapidly and effectively painted, the middle distance is good, but the foreground is indifferent and without sufficient interest.

No. 105—"Salaam," by Mrs. W. A. Gillespie—should, in our opinion, have gained a prize. The expression of the little Maharatta child is charming and the painting of the face very good; the background however is dirty and flat, and the general pose of the figure is wanting in merit. The picture obtained honorable mention, as did No. 120, by Mrs Newnham, a prettily painted likeness of a little child. This picture is superior to the other paintings exhibited by the same artist.

No. 112—"Bombay Harbour," by Mr. Peyton—exhibits great knowledge of color and painting, but the errors in perspective probably prevented the judges from giving it honourable mention.

No. 123—"Bunder Poonch Peak," by Major Tanner—is entered in the catalogue as a sketch, but we think it too much finished to pass as one. The snows and atmosphere effects are good, but the lines of the long slopes of the Himalayas are too monotonous and stiff to be pleasing, and the artist has again failed in his foreground.

No. 126—The Well at Sherwull, by Major Tanner—is an excellent sketch, apparently taken from nature.

Nos. 102 and 162 are clever portraits by Mrs. Newnham as far as the heads are concerned; but the drawing of the figure in each is indifferent.

No. 119—an Oleograph of the first class lent by Major Keays—added much to the appearance of the room.

The following is the official list of the prizes:—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor's Prize.—"River scene near the Guaus," by Major Tanner.

First Prize for Best in Water Colours.—"Boulogne from the Route de la Colonne," by Lieut-Col H. Hancock.

First Prize Oil Painting—"Village of Koodlee, Bhore State" (sketch), by Major Tanner.

Prize Oil Painting Indian Scenery.—"The Marsh Guzerat," by J. Peyton, Esq

Prize Water Colour Indian Scenery.—"Near Calian village below Singurh, Western Ghats," by Captain Ayrton Pullan.

Prize Best Composition by Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.—"The Lake from Heera Bagh," by Sergeant Chard.

Prize Best Black and White Picture.—"Alexandria Bar," sketch from memory, by J. B. Peile, Esq. (Pen and Ink.)

Prize Oil Painting Figure.—"Salaam," by Mrs. W. A. Gillespie.

Prize Best Series of Four Sketches.—"Millers Dale, Derbyshire; Bournemouth Hants; Christ Church, Hants; and Hans Heiling, Bohemia," by Major Hogg.

The following pictures received

Honourable Mention:

"Shutur Sowar," by Lieut.-Col. LeMesurier, R. E.

"Trees in Ampthill Park," by Miss LeMesurier.

"Ouchy, near Lausanne Lake of Genoa," by M. A. B. (Bengal.)

"Nunga Purbut, 35 miles distant," by M. A. B. (Bengal.)

"Looking towards the Snows from Jacko, Simla," by M. A. B. (Bengal.)

"Indraput, Old Delhi," by M. A. B. (Bengal.)

"Nina (from life)," by Mrs. S. E. Gubbins (Madras.)

"A Portrait," by Mrs. S. E. Gubbins (Madras.)

"Portrait of an Irish Girl, from life," by Mrs. S. E. Gubbins (Madras.)

The desire of the Moth for the Star; Of the Night for the morrow; The devotion to something afar; From the sphere of our sorrow, by Mrs. S. E. Gubbins (Madras.)

Portrait of Rosy Newnham, by Mrs. Newnham.

Babool Trees near the Bund, Poona, by J. Peyton, Esq.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

A correspondent has written to us, complaining of the want of due notice being given to the friends of the inmates of this hospital, in the event of one of the latter dying. It appears from what our correspondent says that not very long ago a poor European woman brought her husband to the hospital from Bandora, and subsequently receiving no communication from the hospital, consoled herself with the old adage, that "no news is good news." On her next visit to the hospital, instead of seeing her husband as she expected, she was told that he was dead and buried. Our correspondent continues:—"An incident like this speaks for itself, and shows a want not only of kindly feeling, but common humanity on the part of those responsible for such an unseemly occurrence. It is hard to have to die, as too many must in a strange land, far away from friends, but how much worse is it to die alone among strangers, when friends are ready, willing and able to come and cheer the last hour, by their presence if nothing more, if they only knew that it was approaching."

Our correspondent adds an appeal against the strictness with which the hospital regulations as to visitors are carried out. He says:—"The wife or husband who is listening to the last words which her or his husband or wife will ever speak to her or him, is told abruptly and unceremoniously that 'time is up,' and out she or he must go, without a moment's grace. It matters not on what subject he or she may have to speak. He may seek to tell her of some distant friend, unknown to her, who will yet befriend her and her orphan children—he may need but a moment's thought to recall the address where that friend is to be found; but he is poor and dying, and the hospital rules are "strict," so she must go, and he in his last moments be tortured with the thought that his wife and children are unprovided for, when a few more words from him would have secured them a friend able and willing to serve them. The visitors' rules should be relaxed where the patient has but a few hours to live; it is hard to be separated from all that we hold best and dearest, but why should the pain of separation be rendered more intense by such disregard of human feeling? Again, the neglect to inform a patient's friends when a death occurs, is not creditable. The very moment a death occurs, information should be forwarded to the friends of the deceased, and not long hours afterwards when it is too late to make the slight but necessary preparations for following the dead to the last resting place, in the manner required by decency and custom."

READY-MADE SHIRTS, of all sizes and descriptions; White fine Cotton, with Linen Fronts and Wrist Bands, "Military," Dress, Embroidered "Oxford" and "Eagle," as well as striped Boating Shirts, Woollen, Merino, Gauze, Flannel, Indian Gauze, Silk and silk and Merino Undervests of the latest styles, for sale by Watson & Co., Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE RUMOURED OCCUPATION OF MERV.

SIMLA, 30TH AUGUST.

The Indian Government have received a telegram from Home which states that nothing whatever is known there of the rumoured Russian occupation of Merv.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURRECTION.

LONDON, 30TH AUGUST.

Latest advices from the Herzegovina state that 3,000 Servians have crossed the Southern Frontier into Turkey. Bands of Servians are endeavouring to provoke a rising in Bulgaria.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

H. M. S. Alert and Discovery left Disco Island in the middle of July.

The Valorous has returned to Plymouth.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MONETARY PANIC.

The effects of the Bank failures at San Francisco are merely local and the panic has subsided.

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quieter.

Fair Dhollers 4⅛d.

Exchange on India	1s. 9⅜d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	92¼
4½ do. do.	93¼
5½ do. do.	99
Oriental Bank shares	£44
Chartered do.	£15-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£18
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£63,000,000
" Notes in circulation	£94,625,000
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅜
5 do French Rentes, 1872	104½
Bar Silver	56⅜

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 30th August, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy Wind N. Ther. 80. Fall of rain 40 cents.

CARWAR, 30th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. S. Ther. 78. Bar. 29·90. Fall of rain 15 cents.

TUTICORIN, 30th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind strong W. Ther. 90. Bar. 29 82.

VINGORLA, 30th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. Ther. 82. Fall of rain 97 cents.

IT is reported that Nowroz Khan is negociating with the Akhoond of Swat for assistance, and may consequently prove a dangerous enemy in time to the Amir of Cabul.

IT is stated by the Lahore paper that in all probability through Railway communication between the Beas and Umritsur will be restored by next Saturday, 4th September.

FROM Nynee Tal, under date the 21st instant, the report is that the rains have been continuous and heavy, and that in consequence His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has left the station for Sintolah, a place two miles from Almorah; but His Honor is not expected to make a very long stay there.

NEW Rules have been promulgated for the supply of carriage to troops in the Central Provinces. The officers of the Commissariat Department are to supply all carriage needed by troops on the march, making their own arrangements if possible, but applying to the civil authorities for such assistance as they need.

THE health of the town of Madras is not improving. On Thursday last, there were nine fatal cholera cases in the district of Royapooram—a district which cannot be said to be overcrowded, and which, for some time past, has had the advantage of the attention of the Sanitary officers particularly directed to it.

WE are glad to hear that no further cases of cholera have occurred since the 16th instant, amongst the men of the detachment of the 81st Regiment quartered at Dhurmsala. The four first cases, however, were of a very severe nature, and proved fatal. A move into camp at Tulnoo was promptly carried out, and at present all are in the enjoyment of good health.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*, published at Simla, is responsible for the following announcement:—"A singular epidemic has broken out among the feline tribe in Delhi where cats are dying by the dozen. The symptoms are vomiting a watery substance and, in some cases, purging, followed shortly by death. We believe it is being enquired into by the doctors."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to a contemporary from Umballa on the 23rd instant, says:—"We should be heartily thankful that cholera has totally disappeared from cantonments and from the Rifle Brigade camp. On the 5th instant nineteen cases were taken into hospital, out of which fifteen proved fatal, seven men on the 5th, three on the 6th, two on the 7th and three on the 10th August, and a few cases in the camp near Tangree. The Rifles are preparing to come back to their barracks as soon as the white-washing is finished."

WE have received the prospectus of a bi-weekly illustrated paper, "the Royal Tourist," which it is intended to issue in Calcutta during the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. Special Home Correspondents and artists have, it is said, been engaged for the purpose, and the "Royal Tourist" will be devoted entirely to chronicling the tour of His Royal Highness, and will, therefore, be published only for six months. It will be the size of the *Graphic*, and its artists have been engaged from the staff of that journal and the *Illustrated London News*.

THE following are said to be the interded movements of the Viceroy as lately reported from Simla:—As at present arranged H. E. the Viceroy will leave that station about the 10th or 15th October and proceed to Kumaon; from thence he will go to Bombay, where he will receive H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and after a stay of a couple of days start for Mount Aboo, Oodeypore and Ajmere, where he will be met by the Hon'ble Miss Baring. From Ajmere His Excellency and *suite* will travel, via Agra, to Calcutta where he will reach in time to meet and receive the Prince of Wales.

A RUMOUR reaches the Lahore paper from Simla, which would, if true, tend to explain the recent attack on Sir Douglas Forsyth, which appeared in the columns of the *Pioneer*. The story is that Sir Douglas Forsyth was instrumental in discovering to Lord Northbrook the sources from whence the attacks upon the policy adopted by the Government during the recent mission to Mandalay were inspired, and that in consequence certain high officials were severely hauled over the coals by Lord Northbrook, and strictly cautioned against supplying information of a confidential nature, or in future in any way inspiring the press. Should this report be correct, as many believe it to be, our contemporary's loss of temper with Sir Douglas Forsyth may be at once accounted for.

THE *Ceylon Times* of August 21 states that there is reason to fear that the note of alarm sounded lately regarding distress in the North has only too good a foundation. Private letters from Manaar lead to the belief that unless measures are taken to afford speedy relief, the horrors of cholera will be aggravated by those of starvation. In Ceylon, as in most parts of the East, these two scourges generally hunt in couple, and whichever of the two it may be that first seizes its prey, the other is always close at hand to claim its share. The natives have not yet that intelligent forethought which makes men lay up for a rainy day. They live from hand to mouth, and when the hand is unable to perform its functions the mouth consequently must want. The same journal states that cholera has again broken out in Colombo.

THE *Cocanada Advertiser* relates how a tiger and a boa-constrictor have been floated down the Godavery during the recent fresh. The former is roaming about the Amalapore division living on cattle, and unfortunately we hear a poor villager was killed by the brute the other day. The unwieldy boa, whose length is given from 25 to 30 feet, has managed to get over the aqueduct at Gunavarum. The morning it was first seen a great many spectators from curiosity got round the reptile, and finding it was severely hurt and was unable to move about, many men approached it very close; amongst the spectators there was a fowl-man with seven leg-bound fowls in his hand and who was proceeding to a neighbouring market to dispose of them. The noise of the fowls must have attracted the boa, which made a very sudden and rapid effort to approach the man, who on seeing the sudden movement of the reptile dropped his fowls and beat a very quick retreat, leaving the boa the undisputed possessor and eater of the feathered tribe. We are told it has been since killed, and could we possess its remains, we would have sent its skeleton to Madras, for we believe it is seldom indeed we see a boa so large as the Gunavaram one is reported to have been. The tiger is still at large and is likely to do some mischief yet.

THE following strange story is published in the *Deccan Herald*:—"We are glad to announce that through the exertions of Mr. Noor Khan, Chief Constable G. I. P. Railway Police, Poona, the real party—Rajoo Moraree Mahar—who placed obstructions upon the railway line between the Loonee and Ooroolee stations on the night of Friday last, has been apprehended. There were nine big stones weighing about one maund each, evidently taken out from the railway fencing wall for the purpose, and they must have been removed a quarter of an hour before the Down Raichore Mail train passed the spot (No. 131 Mileage.) The culprit was employed as a night line watchman by the Engineering Department G. I. P. Railway. He put the stones on the rails and very cleverly lay down on the bank, having himself tied up his hands and feet with his own turban. He then commenced calling out to his companion, Gania Eswara, (who had been away for a few minutes) for help, complaining that he was beaten to death and tied up by three Ramosees named Rungoo Suddoo, Auhillia Guppia and a third not known, all residing at the nearest village of Loonee. We hear that the tricks of Rajoo were soon brought to light by our energetic Chief Constable who took him to the Railway Magistrate and the Railway Police Superintendent on Saturday night, before whom the accused confessed his guilt and asked for their mercy, declaring that a woman Mooktee was at the bottom of the case. Thus the innocent Ramosees Rungia and Auhillia have been saved from the clutches of the treacherous watchman Rajoo, who was to have been brought yesterday before the Court of the Railway Magistrate of the Poona District."

ONE of the most important considerations—perhaps *the* most important—in the prevention of cholera attacks among the troops at the different stations, is the purity of the water supplied to them; where cholera has been most severe the water that was used for drinking purposes has often been found to be tainted by dhobies washing dirty clothes in it, and even by the washing of the clothes of those who have recently died from cholera. This was found to be the case at the Yerrowda Jail and was commented upon by the Sanitary Commissioner of the Bombay Presidency, and special attention was drawn to this particular point in the resolution of Government on the annual report of Dr. Blanc, Medical Officer of the Yerrowda Jail, and which we noticed in our issue of the 17th instant. Alluding to the outbreak of cholera among the European garrison at Delhi a correspondent of the Simla paper, writing on the 23rd instant from Delhi, draws attention to the impurity of the water. He says:—"So also the water supply might perhaps be advantageously obtained by the river *above*, rather than *below*, the cremation ghat of the Hindoos, who do not always burn corpses until they are entirely consumed, but often throw the charred remains, as well as the bodies of children, into the river." This advice is sound and needful too, for he adds:—"I am very sorry to have to report four deaths from cholera among the European garrison of the Fort of Delhi—viz. three men, a woman and a boy. The men are generally suffering from bowel complaints. A camp has been pitched outside the Delhi gate of the city, as a preparatory measure, in the event of its becoming necessary to move the troops out of the Fort."

A COMMITTEE has lately been sitting in Mauritius, we learn from the *Englishman*, to report upon certain samples of Rangoon rice, which had been sent to the island. The report does not appear to have been favourable, the only point in favour of the Burma rice being that, in boiling, it increased more in weight than the Bengal rice. The Committee reported "that, in their opinion, the quality of the rice in question is unsuitable for general consumption in the colony, and they fear it will never become acceptable to the mass of the population, unless prepared in the same manner as the bulk of the Bengal rice sent to this market for sale. A further objection, arising from the difference in preparation, which exists to its introduction, is the liability of Rangoon rice to become weevilly, so that it cannot be safely kept in store for any considerable period. In exceptional cases, they believe, the rice might be issued occasionally without causing much discontent amongst the Indian labourers, provided an extra quantity be given to make up for the loss in cleaning. From experiments made very carefully by Mr. Dumontet, manager of Grosbois Estate, the following results were obtained, which may prove interesting. An ordinary daily ration of 1½ lbs. of each of the following qualities was given out, and each cleaned separately in the usual manner, and the cleaned rice and the waste weighed separately: ordinary Bengal rice gave 30 grammes of waste, say 1 oz. or say 5 lbs. per bag. Natsain cargo rice gave 125 grammes of waste, say 4 ozs., or say 21 lbs. 6 ozs. per bag. Ngakyouk cargo rice gave 180 grammes of waste, say 6 ozs., or say 30lbs. 12 ozs per bag. Medoung cargo rice gave 168 grammes of waste, say 5½ ozs., or say 28lbs. 11ozs. per bag. Owing to the soft nature of the Rangoon rice, there was a certain quantity broken very fine mixed with the dust. Mr. Dumontet remarks that, when cooked, the men generally declared the rice good, and it might be accepted by them if the loss in weight was made up; but some of them said that, though good, it was more quickly digested than Bengal rice."

RATHER an important question in connection with Normal Schools has been before the Government of Madras, we learn from the *Madras Mail*. On the 23rd ultimo, Mr. E. Thompson, Acting Director of Public Instruction, submitted for the orders of Government, an application from Mr. Garthwaite, Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, for permission to entertain twelve fresh students in the Normal School, Palghaut. The Inspector apprehended that if the results of the Teacher's Certificate Examination were waited for, before taking in a new batch of students, the latter would not have sufficient time to prepare themselves for the examination of next July, and that if they failed and had to be trained for another year, they would be an additional expense to Government. The Director of Public Instruction agreed that in the case stated by Mr. Garthwaite those particular men would be more costly when sent out as teachers, but he urged that if the number of studentships remained fixed, the cost to Government would be the same in any case, and the only effect would be that fewer teachers would be turned out in some particular years, if many casualties occurred at the annual examinations. Mr. Garthwaite's plan amounted in fact, he said, to an application for an additional allowance of about 200 rupees, and if his anticipations as to the success of the present set of candidates were fulfilled, the expense would be limited to the payment of these extra stipends for the next three months; but if, Mr. Thompson went on, unfortunately almost all, or a large proportion failed, then the number of studentships would be above the sanctioned rate for the whole year. The same thing, he said, might happen every year, as Head Masters are apt to be sanguine about the success of their pupils and might mislead the Inspector as to the number of vacancies to be expected on each occasion. In his opinion the difficulty might be got over by taking in every year at the present time a certain number of students without scholarships, on the understanding that when their predecessors passed out of the Normal School on the declaration of the certificate examination results, the studentships thus left vacant should be awarded to them, in preference to all others who applied at a later date. To have no stipend for two or three months would not, Mr. Thompson thought, be a very great hardship, in view of the advantages to be derived in time to come from their attendance at the Normal School, and it would not materially diminish the number of applicants for admission. In an order of the 4th instant, the local Government endorsed these views of the Director of Public Instruction.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE BOMBAY VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to para 8 of Dr. Pinkerton's memo. to Government, dated the 6th instant, re Vaccination Department, stating that "the letter signed by 'E. J. W' is a tissue of falsehood," allow me to offer a few remarks thereon.

I am prepared to prove to Dr. Pinkerton's satisfaction, I hope, that when the official of the V. D called at my house he asked my wife for *buckshish*, which, moreover, on being refused, he stated that it was the usual custom, and that he gets it from all Sahibs.

It is this over-zealous desire on the parts of Heads of Departments to protect their assistants at all hazards that many most grevious and heart-rending cases are not brought to light.—Yours, &c.

I enclose my card.

August 30. E. J. W.

LEGISLATION, AND THE PROPOSED SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF SEAMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While all those who are interested in the welfare of our seamen must be thankful to the Press and the gentlemen who are doing their best to form this society, yet it cannot be denied that very few are sanguine as to the success of this philanthropic movement. Without legislative sanction and support, as you suggest, the society would prove an utter failure. We will suppose the society to be fairly started, and an inspector (and who *could* he be who would give his services for the magnificent sum of Rs. 150 per month ?) engaged to cruise about the harbour, and watch the vessels anchored there. He could merely keep at a respectful distance from all the vessels; for it is doubtful whether any captain would allow him to hover about or come on board, and make himself troublesome and a hindrance to work, with enquiries and observations, about sound condition, loading, draft, &c. If he ventured on board without permission, he would very soon be forcibly ejected or given in charge of the Water Police as a trespasser; ignominiously carried off in custody; and subsequently fined by a Magistrate: for a man has no more right to enter a ship than he has to enter a private dwelling, without *lawful* excuse. The same fate would await any of the members of the executive committee who happened not to be connected with the Marine Department. One correspondent has suggested that a certain Major (who, by the bye, is a Government official, and if he attended to his own proper duties would have quite enough to occupy his time) should be the chief man of the committee; but I doubt whether this militaire would receive any more courtesy than the inspector, if he attempted to board a vessel, without permission from the captain or officers. The very sight of a military man coming on board for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the vessel, &c., would cause such indignation and disgust as might well excuse an old sailor for speaking his mind in nautical language which would rather astonish his visitor.

It will thus be apparent that, without the support of legislation, the Society and all its servants would be utterly powerless, and continually exposed to ridicule and contempt at the hands of masters and owners of vessels. The very fact of such a society not having been yet started in the United Kingdom is *prima facie* evidence that it could not successfully exist for a day. This will to some extent account for Mr. Plimsoll's desperate attempt to get the Merchant Shipping Bill passed at the last sessions of Parliament. For the sure prevention of overloading vessels, and sending unsafe ones to sea, the only remedy is a special legal enactment, as in the case of steam boilers; and then, of course, the State, and not private subscribers, would support the scheme. The officers appointed under the Act would no doubt, be men qualified by special education and professional training and experience to be judges of the sound or rotten condition and overloading, &c, of vessels. The present scheme, is, so far as it has gone, to make a military man of whose nautical attainments we have no proof, the judge and referee to whom the inspector is to report the day's doings. The inspector himself, if he were a nautical man of any independence, would soon tire of such a farce. Not a single nautical man has yet come forward to support the scheme. On the contrary, the principal local Marine authority has treated the originator of the whole matter with a curt contempt which was, perhaps, under all the circumstances, excusable.

Should Government be induced to take up this matter several months must elapse before an Act could be passed. This delay, though a matter for regret, is inevitable. Hasty legislation is a matter which all right-thinking men must deprecate. The interests of shipowners deserve as much consideration as those of seamen; and while endeavouring to secure the latter, we must not overlook the former.

A correspondent has asked for some information in this connection, about the Indian Penal Code. Let me refer him to sections 282 and 336; for none of the "lawyers" to whom he has appealed would be guilty of so gross a breach of professional etiquette as to give him or the proposed Society an opinion without being paid the usual fee.

August 30. H. W. B.

KATTYWAR AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The editor of the *Times of India*, in his issue of the 12th instant, seems to have been rather too precipitate in pronouncing his judgment in the case of the recent change in the Wudwan administration. It is therefore no wonder if the judgment is a serious blunder. Many like himself commit similar errors in judgment for want of proper regard to "Haast verkwist."

The appointment of Mr. Naradbhai as administrator of the Wudwan State during the minority of the young Chief who has lately succeeded to the *gadee* on the death of his grand-father has not met with the approbation of the editor. He considers the course adopted by Government in this case as unwise; and argues that it is a departure from the successful policy hitherto followed by Government in regard to the management of native States during the minority of their young Chiefs.

It will be remembered that the plan originally adopted by Government of nominating Government officers solely to the charge of such States was an experiment only. It succeeded to a certain extent, but when it was discovered that a course nearer to the indigenous system of Government could be more successfully adopted, Government introduced, and wisely enough, a system of joint administration. On perceiving that the principle which led to this method was a safe and a successful one, and that the States were finally to return to the old administrative system, the Government were naturally desirous in the interest of the State concerned to bring in a method still more near to the indigenous one, and it yet remains to be seen if the present modification, based as it has been on such a qualified principle, does not prove successful at Wudwan. At any rate it has its immediate effect on the minds of the Princes and public of Kattywar. It has created in the minds of the Kattywar Princes a great confidence in the Government, and has unexpectedly given a stimulus to the misguided Chiefs to secure the services of able and efficient Karbharees and to improve the general administration of their States.

The wisdom and expediency of this new system could have been questioned, if the system was introduced in a State managed by a less able Karbharee than Mr. Naradbhai.

Whatever may be the private opinion of your contemporary, the general voice in Kattywar is most favourable to the present arrangement. Probably your contemporary might have been misinformed on the subject. B.

Zalawar, 23rd August.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 27TH AUGUST.

WE had more fun on the turf yesterday, but I am sorry to say the races were not creditable to the native Chiefs who belong to Kattywar. As a rule, we cannot expect Europeans who belong to the Civil or Military Services to think seriously about, or invest money in horse-breeding undertakings. The subject on which I am writing is one of considerable national importance, and although it has much—very much indeed—to do with the welfare of a great Government, it only receives partial consideration. The importation of good mares at the expense of the Government, and the gratuitous distribution of them to deserving individuals, would certainly be a step in the right direction. Officers are not the wealthiest of men notwithstanding sporting characteristics; they are simply "birds of passage," and are occasionally knocked about from one end of a country to the other for the immediate benefit of Government. Living in India is moreover no joke now-a-days, and to make ends meet is as much as men of position with limited means can reasonably be expected to do. Englishmen of good taste are naturally fond of horses of high-metal and faultless symmetry; and I am quite certain that they would ungrudgingly give intelligent native horse breeders desirable encouragement.

The postal arrangements here are pretty good, but a spicy modern writer has assured us that the happiest human invention admits of improvement. I think it is an undeniable fact that an energetic officer possessing a lively imagination might, during progressive stages of civilization, make creditable alterations in the present system, and accelerate speed in places where railways do not exist. Active stalwart runners, when we take governing local circumstances into consideration, cannot be dispensed with, but the horse, a valuable locomotive power, is inseparably associated with a most important branch of the administration, and it is, I say so emphatically, the duty of responsible Government Agents who are entrusted with the supervision of departmental arrangements to be on the *qui vive* for information, to go along the different lines more frequently than is done at present, and see that strong serviceable animals, entirely free from defect are kept, and that they are properly fed and well looked after; it is, or ought to be immaterial to the supervision whether they are kept directly by the State, or by a mercenary contractor. Government might, with advantage to itself, compel some of their officers to put an end to a happy-go-lucky style of doing business. A conscientious man will never make a convenience of the public service. I am an advocate for the employment, as Inspecting Post Masters, of steady energetic young Europeans who are good equestrians, and can make their horses cover a large quantity of ground in short time. Forage is rather scarce here owing to inadequacy of rain. Cultivators are in a desponding mood, and the wells do not contain much water. This, at this time of the year, is a lamentable consideration.

A great portion of the valuable time of the Judicial Political Assistant, Mr Candy, has been taken up by an important investigation. The Government Resolution No 1308 of 1875 will give you some idea regarding the case. I therefore send you a copy of it, and will let you know what transpired in Court in my next communication.

"Petition from Sett Premabhai Hemabhai and others, representatives of the Shrawuk community of Guzerat and elsewhere, dated the 13th January, 1875, complaining of the unwarrantable and unchecked interference of the Chief of Palitana with the social rights and religious privileges immediately connected with valuable property in regard to temples on the Setroonja hill which has been, and is now, in their lawful possession and undisturbed enjoyment.

"Resolution.—The award of Colonel Keatinge, dated the 5th December, 1863, expressly provided in the 19th article that 'neither party are to be entitled to call for a revisal of rate until it has been in force for ten years.' That award was approved by this Government on the 6th February 1866, and was confirmed by the Secretary of State on the 9th August 1867. His Excellency in Council must therefore decline to entertain objections to that award before the time thus appointed—viz. 1876.

"2. The present memorial, however, appears to extend to matters not embraced by the award of 1863. In the 13th paragraph of that document it is stated 'that minor exactions under the designation of Mulnoo, Nuzzerana and Wullawa were customary,' and in the 16th paragraph the proposed payment of Rs. 10,000 was 'to include every other minor tax such as Mulnoo, Nuzzerana and Wullawa.' No question appears to have been then raised as to the right of the Thakore to demand payment for any land that might be required as a site for a new temple—demands on which account now constitute the main grievance of the petitioners.

"The Political Agent should therefore be requested to limit his present proceedings to an enquiry into the respective rights of the parties on this point and to report the result for the consideration of Government.

"(Sd.) C. GONNE, Secretary to Government."

RAJCOTE, 28TH AUGUST.

IT is, I think, desirable that the Bombay Government should know without delay that some of the representatives of the Shrawuk community were unavoidably compelled to make the following representation to Mr. J. B. Peile, the Political Agent of Kattywar, on the 24th instant:—

"It is with great sorrow that we enclose for your perusal an original Gujeratee letter that was delivered to us here at Rajcote last night at 11 o'clock, or later, by sowar Rahtoo Punjee. It will show what new arrangements are now being made, and the improper acts that are in progress on our holy mountain (Shetroonja). We beg to say that the letter has not been signed, through fear, as we suppose; but the name of the writer is Tullokchund Manekchund; he went on a pilgrimage to Palitana and remained there as a temporary measure. We have come here to appear and give evidence before E. Candy, Esq, Judicial Political Agent, in the case of the Shrawuks versus the Thakor Saheb of Palitana.

"The Thakore Saheb is now placing guards on the hill which was not done before. We beg you will send orders, that you may consider necessary, to the Thakore Saheb without loss of time, and that you will not allow any of his people to commit acts of violence or injure our feelings, or disturb existing arrangements. We solicit your protection, and will pay for any police arrangements that may appear to you to be called for.

"Our servants on the hill, sepoys, &c., are subjects of the Thakore.

* * * * * * *

"We beg you will lose no time in acceding to our prayer, as there is a large quantity of valuable property such as ornaments, &c., on the hill."

The Gujeratee letter contains a long and painful account of the improper proceedings referred to, and it is lamentable to think that the people on the hill, in the employ of the Shrawuks, are inhabitants of Palitana. It would be unreasonable to expect any one of them to assume a hostile attitude, or say one word against their chief, &c. Mr. Peile is undoubtedly "the right man in the right place;" he has, I understand, conveyed his sentiments to the Thakore in language suitable to the occasion. I am sure that I am not wrong in thinking that the Thakore and his myrmidons know how to shape their proceedings. It must not be forgotten that he is an independent Second Class Chief, and can, therefore, take cognizance of any alleged illegal act that may be perpetrated in his territory by any Shrawuk of high social position, although he may be a *proud subject* of a *great Government*. Our high-spirited civilians know perfectly well what should be done in cases of peculiar emergency. All that is necessary is a *carte blanche*. Lieutenant-Colonel Law, a political officer of considerable ability, and great experience of native character, has, I understand lately recorded his views as to the state of the feeling that exists between the Shrawuks—a very large and important community—and the Thakore of Palitana; and the Bombay Government itself has, in a recent Resolution, admitted that *enmity* exists between them. The remedy suggests itself. Will Sir Philip Wodehouse take matters into serious consideration?

AN AFTER-DINNER SONG.

"THE Prince is a coming," I hear folks a-humming,
And Poets in Duckland are on the *qui vive*,
Hard at work are composing, when rhyming are prosing,
And trying of verses a sample to weave.

First there's Councillor Rogers, whose name rhymes with Todgers,
Has added a new verse to "God save the Queen,"
The lines of his ditty, no doubt they are pretty,
But hang me, Sir, high if I know what they mean.

Likewise Mrs. Slater, brimful of good nature,
Has written a strange metred strong gushing lay
And offers to set it as solo, duet; it
To music if set should be sung by a jay.

And then Mr. Dash, Sir, he made a great splash, Sir,
And called upon Vindhya to shout like a man;
His verses high sounding in puzzles abounding;
Never mind what they mean, Sir, so long as they scan.

As for me, Mr. Editor, sure I'm your creditor
For sending you this bit of doggrel to-day,
But my name, Sir, I've hidden, for like Mr. Pridden
My muse, though she's poor, won't accept any pay.

BOMBAY.

MR. W. WEBB, Acting Senior Magistrate, of Police, did not attend the Court yesterday.

PRACHI AMAVASYA.—Yesterday evening a fair was held at Walkeshwur in honour of the Hindoo festival kept on this day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles, per s.s. Assyria, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 5 P.M.

THEFT FROM A MASONIC LODGE.—Cosmo Fernandes was convicted before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, of having stolen a wineglass belonging to the Scottish Masonic Hall Committee, and was sent to jail for one month.

SUICIDE.—Essoo Kanoo committed suicide on the 26th instant, by drowning himself in a well at Funneswaddy. An inquest was held on the body on the following day, when the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE REFORMATORY.—Damajee Kuchra was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Bhow Vittoba, with having stolen a gold neck ornament from off a child's neck and was, on conviction, sent to the Reformatory.

THEFT FROM DR. HEWLETT.—A Goanese named Miguel Francis *alias* Miguel D'Souza was charged, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with having stolen six table napkins, the property of Dr. T. G. Hewlett, and was, on conviction, sent to jail for three months.

STEALING COTTON.—Luximon Tamajee was brought before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, and charged with having stolen a quantity of cotton belonging to the Jewraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company, and having been found guilty, was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

SUSPECTED THEFT.—Essoo Sooliman and Shaik Oomer were yesterday found guilty, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of having been found in possession of a quantity of coffee reasonably suspected to have been stolen by them, his Worship discharged the second prisoner and fined the first Rs. 3.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—Chan Cassum Bhimcunkha and Shaik Abdool were yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and charged with having been found in possession of a quantity of preserved milk, coffee, &c., reasonably suspected to have been stolen by them, and were, on conviction, fined Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively.

MISTAKEN JURISDICTION.—Sometime ago a summons was issued from the Fort Police Court, at the instance of Captain Handet, of the schooner Nelly, against the owner of that vessel, Mr. A. Suzar, requiring the latter to show why he should not pay the complainant his wages now overdue. The case was called for hearing before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, and he declined to hear it on the ground that he had no jurisdiction.

A HINDOO HOLIDAY.—Yesterday being the last day of the Hindoo month Shravan, was kept as a holiday by all Hindoos who could do so. Like all Hindoo festivals the most important items in the day's programme consisted of silly ceremonies in honour of the goddess Durga and her attendants, the Yogeenees, of whom tradition says there are more than sixty. The Hindoo women keep this day as one peculiarly their own, inasmuch as on it they address their prayers to the goddess for the purpose of soliciting favourable results to their marriages.

HIGH COURT.—Yesterday at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott, Mr. Lang appeared for the plaintiffs in the suit of Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff *v.* Mooltanee Nursingdas Parmanandas, and moved to have the case put down as a short cause today (Tuesday). The case, he said, was originally a short cause and was referred to arbitration, and the arbitration had fallen through. It was a suit filed to recover Rs. 2,299 for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant. His Lordship granted the application: notice of the order to be given to the defendants in the course of the day and costs of the motion to be costs of the cause.

THE THREE SHIKARPOOR PLEADERS.—The appeal in the case of the three Shikarpoor pleaders was disposed of by the Suddur Court on Wednesday, by its ordering the sunnuds of two of them to be restored to them, and the sunnud of the other to be restored after the expiration of six months, during which he will be suspended from practice.—*Sindian.*

POONA HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW.—This yearly show will be opened on Wednesday, the 22nd September, and remain open until Saturday the 25th idem. We have no doubt that this show will be as successful as it usually is, and there can be no doubt that encouragement to the training and breeding of good horses is given by its yearly recurrence.—*Deccan Herald.*

CRICKET MATCH.—The Bombay and Poona Match seems to have stirred up some life into Poona cricketers, and as a preparatory gallop for the North and South Match which commences next Friday, the following match was got up, and as will be seen from the score, the Outstationers beat the Poonaites though they had not much to spare:—

OUTSTATIONS vs. POONA.

OUTSTATIONS.

M R Wyer, Esq. b Harris	25
H Kennedy, Esq. b Francis	3
T Spens, Esq b Harris	29
H G Gill, Esq, ct and b Harris	1
F G Alexander, Esq. ct Steele, b Francis	7
G Francis, Esq. b Hamilton	18
T Dunlop, Esq b Harris	3
H Jones, Esq. b Harris	1
Pte Coyne, not out	22
Pte Drew, b Hamilton	4
Clark, Esq, run out	6
Byes	11
Leg Byes	2
Wides	3
Total	135

POONA.

G Walter, Esq, b Gell	17
J Wilkins, Esq, b Gell	8
C Albans, Esq. ct Alexander, b Coyne	3
F Francis, Esq, ct Gell, b Coyne	5
L Steele, Esq, b Gell	2
T Harris, Esq ct Spens, b Kennedy	41
H Dawson, Esq, b Gell	3
A Brett, Esq. b Wyer	10
E Hamilton, Esq, b Kennedy	6
E Ozanne, Esq, ct Clark, b Kennedy	7
Substitute, not out	6
Byes	12
Leg Byes	6
Wide Balls	4
Total	130

Outstations win by 5 runs.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

THE fifth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., secretaries and treasurers, to receive the directors' report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1875, to declare a dividend; to appoint auditors, &c. Mr. W. G. Hall was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Maneckial Goculdas, That the report of the directors, which has been circulated amongst the shareholders, with the balance sheet and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th June 1875, be approved and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, and seconded by Mr. Muniram Dayabhoy, That a dividend of Rs. 45 per share be declared payable to the shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 30th inst. as such, on and after the 7th September next.

Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, and seconded by Mr. Shapoorjee Jeewajee, That Mr. W. G. Hall and Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy, who retire by rotation, be re-elected directors of the company for the current year; and that the election of Mr. Nursey Kessowjee by the board, in the room of his father, Mr. Kessowjee Naik, be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Shapoorjee Jeewajee, and seconded by Mr. Bhickajee Pallonjee, That Messrs. S. W. Read and Sadanund Balcrishna be appointed auditors for the year commencing 1st July 1875, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy, That the amount which is now standing to the credit of reserve account be applied in reduction of the valuations at which the company's property now stands.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Shapoorjee Jeewajee, That the amount to be insured on the buildings and machinery at each factory, and on the cotton thereon stored, be left to the discretion of the directors.

Proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir, and seconded by Mr. Shapoorjee Jeewajee, That the thanks of the shareholders are due to the general manager and officers of the company for their able and zealous conduct of the company's affairs.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY'S EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS.

Bombay, 17th February, 1875.

TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will be good enough at an early date to lay befor the Syndicate the following suggestions which I venture to offer regarding the future regulation of the Matriculation, First Arts and Bachelor of Arts examinations.

Stated summarily my propositions are—

1st. That half the usual number of examiners in each of the subjects prescribed for these three examinations (excluding Greek, Hebrew, Arabic and other occasional subjects) be appointed to hold their respective offices for periods of three years at a time;

That every such appointment be as a rule made six months before the commencement of the examiner's first serial examination;

That no one be eligible for the office of triennial examiner in any subject who has not previously been an examiner in that subject,—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy counting, if necessary, as one subject;

That the requisite number of assistant examiners be choosen annually as at present.

2ndly. That both in the written and oral branches of the examination the triennial examiners should act in their several subjects as moderators as well as examiners.

3rdly. That every examiner's assessment of candidates' written answers be reviewed by his co-adjutor so as to completely answer both rigour and justice in the examinations.

The object of my first two propositions is to introduce into every section of the three examinations a permanent element of experience that in operation shall be somewhat more clearly defined than in the present system. I may assume that the Syndicate attach much importance to the principle here involved, as hitherto at least one of the examiners appointed in each subject has as a rule officiated in the same capacity before; but as this has only generally not invariably been the case, the regulations proposed would give a more comprehensive development to the principle the Syndicate already admit.

But it seems to me that the University would secure more skilled work from a triennial examiner than from one annually appointed for three successive years. At present an examiner does not know of his re-appointment until about a month and a half before his question papers are due. Now I think it will be conceded that this time is quite insufficient for an F. A. or B. A. examiner in certain branches either to carefully read through all the books prescribed in his subject or to refresh his memory by any special collateral reading. On the other hand it may be assumed without the slightest disparagement of the able men whose services are or might be available for University examinations, that few, if any, besides college professors, have recently studied with any thoroughness the precise subjects in which they are asked to examine. The consequence, therefore, sometimes is, either that the University's invitation has to be declined, or that an examiner overtaxes himself in the vain effort to avoid 'dipping' into his subject. If, however, there were allowed such ample time for preparation as that now proposed, and such as the professors of colleges find indispensable, there can be no question I think that both these evils would disappear, and that the University would obtain at once a wider field of selection and more skilful examiners.

But it may be said that the shifting nature of Indian society would make it impossible for the Syndicate to get the requisite number of fit men to accept the office of examiner for so long a period as three years. I find, however, on looking at the lists for the last ten years that, while every examiner has on the average examined no less than 5 times during this period, one sixth of the total number of examiners have actually officiated 10 times, and one half from 4 to 22 times, this being for the most part in successive years. Arguing, therefore, on past experience there would not seem to be any good ground for apprehending difficulty in getting men to undertake to officiate for three successive years.

There is, however, another objection which I should meet. It may be said that to appoint half the examiners for three years and the other half for only one; to give the former 12 months' preparatory notice and the latter only two; and further (according to my second proposition) to make the triennial examiner a moderator over his co-adjutor,—would produce dislocation in the examinations and perhaps create invidious distinctions between examiners. The objection is based on the assumption that it is indispensable that co-examiners should stand upon an equal footing. Theoretically this is no doubt generally desirable; but can it be retained in our system of examinations without sacrificing what is more important? To create, for example, a small board of moderators separate from the examining body, supposing such an arrangement were practicable, would not fairly meet the case; for the special difficulties, which the triennial examiners are designed to overcome, would still remain. In point of fact, however, equality of position between examiners really resolves itself into a question of their relative experience, which is the basis of the distinction involved in my proposals. The University not unfrequently appoint an untried man to officiate as colleague to an examiner of several years' experience. In such a case the examiners are only nominally equal. The junior examiner naturally and rightly defers to the judgment and practice of the senior; and so far as the senior examiner takes the lead he acts as a moderator. If, therefore, on these occasions no dislocation or friction is produced, the question remains whether by extending the practice and *formally* giving half the examiners the position which their superior experience would already give them over their co-adjutors, the office of assistant examiner would become unpopular. It is certainly difficult to foresee how this could be the case; and I may point to the moderator system elsewhere as also to the success attending the institution of assistant examiners in the University of London as precedents in my favour.

But in further supporting my second proposition, I would state how I think the system of moderators should be carried out. And first as regards the written part of the examinations, I would suggest that each question paper should be drawn up jointly by the two (or more) examiners as at present, but that the moderator alone (in Matriculation there would be two moderators for English) should be held responsible for the suitability of the questions. It would consequently be his duty to carefully review the paper or papers when completed and, if necessary, to make such modifications, as after further communication with the assistant examiner might seem advisable. It will be seen then that I propose that responsibility should rest with the examiner best able as a rule to be entrusted with it. To divide the responsibility between two (or more) examiners would seem to have a tendency either to frustrate the main object the Syndicate have in view, or else, when the examiners stand to each other as veteran and recruit, to resolve the position into one of single responsibility under a false name. I am at any rate only stating what is a common impression among our University examiners when I say that the present system of joint responsibility is vague and to some extent inoperative. A paper in Logic and Moral Philosophy, for example, or the English paper in Matriculation is usually drawn up in sections, each examiner separately preparing a section; but when the parts of the paper are put together, it is not the invariable rule, I understand, for the question as a whole to be subjected to any scrutiny or modification. Yet that the scrutiny of the moderator is needed at this point there can surely be no doubt; more especially in the case of the Matriculation Examination in which no text books are prescribed by the University and the interpretation of the standard constitutes a serious difficulty.

As regards the examination of the answer papers, the practice of examiners reviewing each other's estimates of the answers has, I believe, fallen into disuse. The Syndicate's instructions, it is true, lay it down that "each examiner will be expected to compare results with his co-examiner, and be responsible for their joint decision;" but I would submit the question for the Syndicate's consideration, whether the substance of my third proposition should not be categorically stated in the instructions. If this practice were revived I need hardly add how beneficial the corrective experience of the moderator might occasionally prove in the assessments of his less practised colleague, apart from the general object of the check in remedying oversights on both sides; for probably even a skilled examiner will admit the great difficulty there is in keeping up in the mind an undeviating rule of marking throughout hundreds of papers, presenting as they do every sort of diversity in the handwriting and in the mechanical arrangement and expression of the subject-matter.

Lastly, in the oral examinations the moderator's influence would be important. How his functions should be discharged is clearly a matter to be left to the examiners themselves. All that I would suggest here is that the moderator should be understood to be officially responsible to the Syndicate for the rigour and justice of the *viva-voce* examination, and that therefore the moderator and assistant examiner should both be present at the oral examination of every candidate.

The discussion of these modifications would be incomplete without some reference to the past results of the system of examinations which it is proposed to modify,—so far at any rate as they concern the Matriculation examination. For the last 6 years the results of this examination have not been received by the public with the confidence which it will be admitted the University's examinations should invariably command. I have reason to know that considerable dissatisfaction has been felt during the period stated by the head masters of most of the leading schools of the Presidency, and this feeling has been repeatedly expressed both in official reports and in the newspapers. The fact has also been several times adverted to in Convocation. In 1870 when public feeling was particularly strong on the point, the Vice-Chancellor gave it as his opinion (*inter alia*) that some incidental errors of system may possibly have been made by some of the examiners either in constructing their questions or assigning their marks; and he suggested that it might possibly be found expedient for the future to adopt certain modifications in the system, which were similar in effect to what I am now advocating. In the results of last year's examination likewise, anomalies occurred that have been felt by head masters to be explicable only on the hypothesis of there having been incidental errors of system in the examination. In the principal public schools strict periodical examinations are held in each of the subjects prescribed for Matriculation; and it will probably be conceded that by these means the relative proficiency of the pupils is pretty accurately determined. Yet out of the pupils presented from Elphinstone High School, for example, 13 of the best prepared scholars of the year failed, while 7 of undeniable inferiority passed; and similar cases have occurred in several other schools of the Presidency. I mention these instances, however, only to prove what continues to be the feeling with which results so perplexing are regarded. I cannot think that, being both widespread and continuous, it can be altogether groundless, and I would ask the Syndicate to give it its due weight in their consideration of my present proposals.

I need hardly say that it has been very far from my intention in the foregoing remarks to impute any fault to the examiners of past years. My contention simply is that the present regulations, in my humble opinion, admit of improvement such as is here suggested; and seeing that the difficulties to be surmounted in arranging the present complex system of examinations are neither few nor slight, the Syndicate will not, I trust, deprecate suggestions on the subject as altogether superfluous.—I have, &c., H. P. JACOB,

Fellow of the University of Bombay.

No. 311 of 1875-76.

Office of the University Registrar, Bomby, 28th August 1875.

To H. P. JACOB, Esq, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 17th February last, proposing certain alterations in the manner of appointing examiners and in the instructions issued to them, I am now directed by the Syndicate to inform you that, while they are sensible that the present system of conducting the examinations is attended with certain difficulties in practice, they are not prepared to adopt your suggestions for remedying these difficulties.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

D. C. BOYD, M. A., University Registrar.

HIGH COURT.—30TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

JETHA RUNCHORE AND OTHERS *v.* ELLAPA LINGAPA.

Mr. Pigot, for the defendant, applied that the matters in difference between the parties be referred to Mr. P. M. Mehta as special commissioner. Mr. Farran, for the plaintiffs, in consenting to the reference, said he wished that the report should be subject to review by the court. His Lordship made an order accordingly: costs reserved, with liberty to either party to apply.

IN THE MATTER OF THE MANOCKJEE PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, for the petitioner Runchordas Damodhurdas, in the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and in the matter of the above-mentioned Spinning and Weaving Company, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the company and upon Veerjee Madhowjee, the administrator of the estate and effects of Morojee Madhowjee, to show cause why the register of the company should not be rectified by inserting the name of Runchordas Damodhurdas, or of his nominee Devidas Jeevundas, as the holder of shares Nos 620 and 58 in the place and stead of Morojee Madhowjee. The application was made under section 34 of the Act, on the petition of the applicant dated 25th inst.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* directed to the company and to Veerjee Madhowjee to show cause four days after service why the register of the company should not be rectified by entering the name of the petitioner or his nominee Devidas Jeevundas as the holder of the shares Nos. 620 and 58 in place of Morojee Madhowjee, and why the said company and Veerjee Madhowjee, or one of them, should not pay the costs of and incidental to this application.

NAGINBHOY DYABHOY *v.* NASSA BIN ABDOOLA HUBIB.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Shapurji and Thackurdas, for the plaintiff, appeared to show cause against a rule *nisi* issued by Mr. Justice Marriott. The rule required plaintiff to show cause why the Commissioner, Mr. Fox, should not be directed to hear further evidence on behalf of the defendant. This was in fact an appeal to the court from the decision of Mr. Fox, who refused to hear further evidence offered by the defendant. The Commissioner had not yet granted his certificate, and the learned counsel contended it was not open to a party to come before the court without such certificate.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee, for the defendant, urged that a party was at liberty to appeal to the court from a wrong decision of the Commissioner any time before he granted his certificate or made his report. If the party was restricted to an appeal after the certificate, it would only cause a waste of time and money. In this matter, defendant was more than once ready with his witnesses brought from the Mofussil, but owing to the continued illness and absence of the Commissioner from his office, they were not examined on the appointed days and returned to their own places. The Commissioner eventually required them to attend at an unreasonably short notice, and because they were not produced, he passed an order against hearing them.

His Lordship said he was very reluctant to grant a rule of this nature until the Commissioner had signed his certificate; and if his decision was wrong or unfair, it could then be appealed from. In this case, however, it appeared the defendant had done his best to collect his witnesses and bring them before the Commissioner, and they were not heard because the Commissioner was ill. It would be unfair to exclude their evidence whatever it might be worth. The Court therefore made the rule absolute, directing the Commissioner to hear the evidence to be offered by the defendant within a month from this day, and to stay signing his certificate until he had heard those witnesses.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

A CHINESE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

(*Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal.*)

FOR twenty years I have alaways been in some way or other connected with a sabbath-school. Some of the happiest moments of my life have been spent in unfolding and illustrating the truth before a circle of children. I have felt an innocent pride in teaching a sabbath-school class, and until recently I thought that I could teach Chinese children as easily as those in foreign lands; but in attempting it I have found how easy it is for vaulting ambition to high o'erleap itself.

One of my friends has a large number of children gathered together in day-schools, and on Sunday they assemble to be instructed in matters purely religious.

At a certain hour they are regularly let loose upon me; and on the first sabbath in April I had what some persons would call a "good time of it." I began the task with a row of bright, restless, mischievous faces before me.

The first question was one that I answered instead of asked.

(Chorus of small voices) "Won't you please give me one of those papers?" I looked towards a pile of newspapers and said,—"No, those are foreign papers; if I gave them to you, you would not know a single character. Hush now and listen to me. When we pray, do you know what we are doing?"

(One bright boy) "Yes,—we stand up and shut our eyes and talk." Suiting the action to the word he jumped up and put two fingers over each eye. At this the whole class jumped up and did the same thing, repeating the answer he had given.

"Yes," said I, "but to whom are we talking?" It was in vain that I urged this question. One boy had,—as they all sat down,—taken another's chair, and they were all busily exchanging seats, jumping from one to another like lively little monkeys.

"Come—be still; sit down." After assigning each one a seat, I at length obtained a hearing and repeated my question.

"To whom do we speak when we pray?"—A pause.—"I don't know," replied a child into whose eyes I looked inquiringly.

(Voices in chorus) "I don't know."

"Yes, you do know; I know you do; come now, tell me" After a pause one of them said,—"The true God," and as usual he was followed by the rest. While they were repeating the answer over and over, one of them said, "Look at——"

I looked. The child had put his feet as far apart as possible, and stooping down he was frantically but unsuccessfully reaching for his chair behind him.

"Get up in your chair and sit properly," I cried; and he obeyed, for he was only restless. I hardly think he knew that he was misbehaving.

Before I could again unite the broken thread of my discourse, another hope of the church had slipped off his shoes and put them before him on the floor. In a moment they had all taken off their shoes, and there was a row of little Chinese cloth shoes on the floor, which completely occupied the attention of my class.

I here delivered a lecture on propriety, which would, I have no doubt, be highly beneficial to Sunday-school children generally, but it was too long to be repeated. It took effect immediately, and except wry faces and bodily contortions, the whole class was perfectly quiet for fully a minute-and-a-half.

"I will now," said I, "tell you about Daniel. He was a good man of the Jewish nation, who lived long long ago. He prayed three times a day, but he had a great many enemies. They never prayed at all. Daniel prayed three times a day but these wicked men not even once a day."

Just in this connection I noticed that one of my scholars was standing up with his fingers placed over his eyes in the orthodox fashion praying! I called him to order and went on with my story.

"These bad men persuaded the king of the country to forbid Daniel to pray. Now what do you think? Did Daniel stop praying?"

(Unanimously) "Yes, Daniel stopped praying."

"No, no," I cried, "Daniel still prayed as usual three times a day." Hereupon one hopeful boy took the word out of my mouth, and promptly delivered an animated extempore eulogy upon Daniel's faithfulness in prayer. The substance of it was that the good old prophet prayed as often as he ate rice.

I proceeded with the narration.

"The king himself loved Daniel, and was unwilling to put him to death; but because he had broken the law of the land he gave orders that Daniel should be thrown into a large pit. Do you understand?"

"Oh yes! A large pit in the ground that was full of water." Their imaginations would soon have drowned Daniel had I not come to the rescue.

"No there was no water in the pit, but there were lions in it. Do you understand?"

"Yes, yes;—lions like those in front of the yamuns. They are stone lions in the day-time, but at night they are alive and bite people." I corrected this error, stating that I often passed those lions at night and always found them the same.

My story went on. "There were many lions in the pit,—some large and some small." Hereupon I was informed by one of the little fellows who "leaked information," that the little lions could not bite; another, equally unable to contain his vast knowledge of natural history, declared that the big lions ate grown people and the little ones ate children. In order to bring out my own view embodied in a specific case, I asked,

"Did the lions eat Daniel?"

(Promptly and confidently) "Yes,—they ate him."

"No,—they did not. God sent an angel who took care of Daniel, and prevented the lions from hurting him." After suitably disposing of those wicked men, Daniel's accusers, much to the satisfaction of my class, who were glad that the lions did eat somebody, I proceeded in the Socratic method to impress upon them the main facts of the story.

By way of a moral to my tale, I went on to speak of the devil

"You know that there are wicked spirits The Bible tells us that there are, and we believe it, though we never see them. These evil spirits have a leader called the devil. He is the greatest of them all. He hates us, and tries to make us commit sin. The Bible says that he goes about as a lion seeking whom he may devour. Now I don't say that the devil is a lion;—mark that! He goes about to injure our souls, as a lion goes about to hurt men's bodies. This is only an illustration." I felt a fear that they would declare the devil to be a great lion, of course elongating and multiplying tail, teeth and claws, and then give my name as authority. I was relieved by the prompt reply, "only an illustration," and thought that I would carry them one step further.

"We must pray to God to send a good angel to keep us, and not let the devil cause us to commit sin." Here again I had to rebuke my little friend, who as soon as I spoke of praying, stood up, held down his eyelids and prayed! My remonstrance was so solemn and caustic that I had no occasion to repeat it.

"The name," I proceeded, "which is in the Bible continually given to the devil is Satan." Observing that some were not listening, I sought to fix their attention by a question. "The leader of the wicked spirits is called what?" (The inattentive child, solus) "Daniel." (Chorus) "Daniel,—Daniel,—Daniel. The leader of the wicked spirits is called Daniel."

I need not say that I promptly corrected this unjust assertion, and charged myself to be extremely careful and explicit whenever I am talking to Chinese children, be their years few or many.

We cannot expect them to do otherwise than see men as trees walking, until their eyes have become accustomed to that blessed gospel light which has so recently dawned upon China.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

BISHOP THIRLWALL.

THE death of the greatest English master of ancient and modern learning would deserve notice even if Bishop Thirlwall had not been also the most statesmanlike ecclesiastic of his time. Although his life was spent in the accumulation of vast stores of knowledge, no man could have less of the character of a pedantic bookworm. The effect of his tastes and habits was shown in a want of social facility; but he always kept his mind open to the acquisition of political and practical information. A few German Professors may have known as much of Greek, of history, and of comparative philology but they would scarcely have appreciated Bishop Thirlwall's interest in current literature and his perfect familiarity with all the controversies of the day. His comprehensive curiosity would perhaps, even if he had not been professionally concerned with theology, have embraced the ecclesiastical studies which might have seemed uncongenial to his intellect. He read modern history and biography as well as the most recondite treatises on Sanskrit literature or on hieroglyphics, and his travelling library, when he enjoyed what he declared to be the greatest of pleasures, that of reading in an open carriage, generally comprised a selection of English and French novels. Indifferent to fame as an author, he was far more inclined to learn than to teach, and after the completion, many years ago, of his *History of Greece*, he published little except his celebrated episcopal Charges. Readers of the Life of Grote will remember the generous letter in which Bishop Thirlwall congratulated his early friend and schoolfellow on a work which he expected to supersede his own. His chivalrous acknowledgment of an assumed superiority which he might have fairly disputed probably cost him little effort. Thirlwall had too great a mind to be capable of personal jealousy, and he may have cared more for the production of the best History of Greece than for any credit he might derive from his work. Of the two Histories Thirlwall's was the more dispassionate because he stood apart from modern politics, which have, since the time of Mitford been inseparably connected with controversies on Athenian democracy.

The time at which Thirlwall took orders was probably determined by the approach of the term at which his Trinity fellowship would have become untenable by a layman. A year or two earlier he had been called to the Bar; and in some respects his legal studies were not unattractive to his acute and logical intellect. In after life he retained a pleasant recollection of the abstruse niceties of Fearne's *Contingent Remainders*. If he had persevered he would have been one of the profoundest of lawyers, and in course of time an incomparable judge; but he had neither the gifts nor the temperament of an advocate, and the practice of the profession was repugnant to his taste. He is reported to have said that the blessings which, according to Lord Coke, are bestowed by Providence on great lawyers were no more than an equivalent for the wretchedness of their lives here and their prospects hereafter. Before he left the Bar he had prepared, as a contribution to theological literature, a translation of a German treatise, with a preface of his own, which may well have startled the orthodoxy of fifty years ago. For several years after his return to Cambridge he discharged with assiduity and success the congenial duties of a classical teacher, while he constantly added to his own accumulations of learning. He was known as the first scholar in the University, and though he was reserved in his manner, he was popular with his pupils and his equals. His career was interrupted by dismissal from the office of Assistant Tutor by the Head of his College, who was one of the vainest and most bigoted of men. The offence of the great scholar consisted in the publication of an admirable pamphlet in favour of the admission of Dissenters to the University. It fortunately happended that the Whig Ministers of the time took up his cause as a party question. Lord Melbourne presented him to a living in Yorkshire, and, after a short interval, he promoted him to the Bishopric of St. David's. When he resigned his see in 1874, he was the oldest Bishop on the Bench both in years and in date of consecration.

It would not have been difficult to imagine other employments for which he would have been better suited, but for the rest of his life he devoted himself conscientiously to the discharge of his duty, as he understood it. It had not then become the fashion for bishops to busy themselves incessantly with petty details and minute correspondence, which, amongst other disadvantages, renders it almost impossible that they should either think or read. The greater part of Bishop Thirlwall's time was occupied with his studies, but he attended to the business of his office, and he contributed with untiring munificence to the numerous necessities of a poor diocese. His principal defect was in the social tact and popular manner which are among the most indispensable qualities of lay and clerical dignitaries. In the vast diocese of St. David's, which extends from the English border to the Irish sea, the Church had in past ages been hopelessly plundered, first by monastic institutions and afterwards by Reformers. The natural consequence has been a scarcity of learning and an occasional absence of refinement among the clergy. A genial temper and an affable address would have been more acceptable to the Bishop's subordinates than all the learning and wisdom, in which nevertheless they took a laudable pride. It seldom happens that want of aptitude for the administration of small things is recognized as a claim to the government of many cities, but the Bishop who neither felt nor gave perfect satisfaction in a remote Welsh diocese would probably have been an admirable Primate of all England. The moderation which is justly regarded as the most necessary qualification of an Archbishop of Canterbury would have been more fully secured by Dr. Thirlwall's large and dispassionate understanding than by the most exemplary preference of commonplace to eccentricity. In the conduct of difficulty controversies he would have guided his colleagues and the clergy with an authority and a provident sagacity which have seldom been found in England The most unfriendly observer would never have accused him of insincerity or of a wish to court popularity, and yet he would have instinctively abstained from collision with the prejudices and feelings of the community. The Charges, which, with the *History of Greece*, will preserve his memory, are the weightiest of all the judgments which have been pronounced on the ecclesiastical questions of the time; but the most conspicuous illustration of Bishop Thirlwall's superiority over contemporary prelates was to be found in his great speech on the disestablishment of the Irish Church. No speaker on the question, in either House of Parliament, defended the measure by arguments so convincing and so exhaustive. The Bishops of the present day are, with some notorious exceptions, above the average of men in ability; and the most judicious members of the body knew that the result which they naturally regretted had become inevitable; but Bishop Thirlwall was the only Bishop who had the courage and foresight to speak and vote for the Bill. The argument in its favour which he deduced from his rooted antipathy to doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church probably overcame many adverse prepossessions. Bishop Thirlwall had little of the personal knowledge of human nature which is necessary for the successful management of ordinary affairs; but when the choice of

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a course of conduct was to be determined by broad principles and by a comprehensive judgment of expediency, he rose from a prelate to a statesman. It is a misfortune that, instead of directing the fortunes of the English Church, he should have been worried with little troubles about parish schools and churchwardens which would have been better managed by a far inferior man.

The merit of Bishop Thirwall's speeches consisted wholly in force of reasoning and in justice of conclusion. He was entirely wanting in the prompt enthusiasm and graceful fluency of his friend and colleague, the late Bishop of Winchester; and, in truth, he was a prolix and tiresome speaker and a tedious preacher. It was difficult to anticipate at the beginning of a cumbrous sentence the grammatical construction which nevertheless was ultimately found to be conscientiously accurate. His episodes, and digressions seemed interminable, though the practised hearer felt a well-founded confidence that they would ultimately come round to the material issue. The same want of the art of selection and concentration might be observed in the Bishop's sermons; and the effect of his pulpit delivery was impaired by a tremulous earnestness of voice which contrasted oddly with the unimpassioned matter of his discourse. The same trick or mannerism was common to many of his Cambridge friends; but it was better suited to Archdeacon Hare's facile and rhetorical excitement, or to the perennial emotion of Mr. Maurice. The ironical humour which characterized Bishop Thirlwall's conversation and some passages in his writings would perhaps, if it had been frequently introduced in the pulpit, have offended the squeamish taste of a modern congregation. He once observed in a sermon delivered in a London church, in answer to Dr. Newman, who had contrasted the piety of Italian Lazzaroni with the hardened carelessness of English workmen, that he could not agree with an eminent person that dirt, idleness, and dishonesty were in themselves conclusive proofs of moral and religious excellence, or obvious indications of Divine favour. In social intercourse the Bishop neither sought nor attained general popularity. He keenly enjoyed the conversation of scholars, and even of men of the world who approached to his own intellectual level; but he had neither faculty nor disposition for conventional talk, and he took no trouble to put dull or uninteresting companions at their ease. His measured phrases were well suited to point his not unfrequent sarcasms. His laugh, though it was ready, seemed artificial and constrained, and, as Mr. Rogers long ago observed, it subsided with unexpected suddenness into the deepest gravity. His death at a somewhat advanced age is the less to be regretted because his affliction of blindness had incapacitated him for the studies which were the occupation and enjoyment of his life. His career was so far happy that it enabled him worthily to employ extraordinary intellectual powers.—*Saturday Review.*

DRESSMAKING AS A FINE ART.

(*Saturday Review.*)

WITHIN the last few years there has been a great revival in many minor branches of decorative art. The school of needlework at South Kensington is rich in designs for costly and beautiful hangings. There are a large number of efficient workers employed there, and some of the embroidery produced by the ladies is extremely good. In many shop windows are to be seen fine plaques of china and admirable tiles, while even the convicts at Woking turn out very creditable mosaics. Wall papers have reached the point of being really decorative, and the most fastidious person can hardly fail to find something to please him amongst the many patterns brought out by competent people who have studied the subject. It is now possible to get both men and women so well educated in art and archæology that they are able to design appropriate furniture to suit any given style of architecture. It is surely time to try art dressmaking. So long as we were contented to follow French fashions with regard to the furnishing of our houses it was perhaps natural that our wives and daughters should get their dresses from Paris. Now that we have ceased to look across the Channel for the patterns of our carpets and our clocks, there is no reason why dress should not also be provided at home in harmony with other decorations. When we walk into a drawing-room furnished in severe "Queen Anne," and find the lady of the house sitting in an upright chair, sipping her tea out of a Bristol cup and saucer, but dressed in the extreme of the present fashion, our æsthetic teeth are set on edge. Everything seems out of tune and inharmonious. It is as if we opened a Venetian casket and found that it contained a photograph of the Albert Memorial. Ladies with delicate perception and sufficient skill to know how to furnish their rooms feel this incongruity instinctively. They often express a wish that they could order their dresses from the same artist who paints their rooms; but as that is impossible, they go to Mr. Worth instead, and try to conform their taste to the last new Paris whim, no matter how ugly or indecorous it may be. The fashions which have been worn for the last six or seven years are certainly much more picturesque than those of the days of crinoline. More care has been taken by the milliners that colours shall be few and harmonious. The wearing of black even by those not in mourning has been very generally adopted, and, as it suits almost every one, and looks well out of doors, it is at least unobjectionable. Still there is an immense amount of bad dressing to be seen everywhere which is quite needless, and which would be simply impossible if the art was at all understood by either dressmakers or dress wearers.

Dressmakers, as a class, are vulgar and uneducated, with little appreciation of the artistic subtleties of their art, or even its more obvious proprieties. They have learnt to load their work with ugly and senseless frills which do not end anything, with bows which do not tie anything, and with buttons which are of no use, until their eyes are incapable of seeing, or their minds of understanding, the grace of simplicity and the charm of suitability. Of what constitutes true beauty in the female form they are entirely ignorant, and they adore a waist that can be spanned. They think that a dress is a perfect fit in which a lady can neither raise her arms nor use her legs. Artificial flowers and glass beads are their highest ideal of decoration, and costly trimmings of art. A novelty, however ugly, if stamped with the approval of Paris, is accepted without a thought, but the suggestion of some pretty design which has not emanated from that centre of frivolity is at once rejected with scorn because it has no "style." It is not uncommon to see vigorous efforts made on the part of some ladies to emancipate themselves from the thraldom of fashion and to strike out a line for themselves. Too often these efforts are signal failures from want of sufficient knowledge of the subject. There are very few people who have a genius for dressing themselves or even the perception to know what style suits them best. Ignorant attempts at the picturesque are often much worse than even a servile imitation of the reigning fashion. A good design is spoilt when badly carried out, or when the workmanship is not highly finished. Laces of different periods and countries are often ignorantly mixed up together, and sleeves of one century worn with bodices of another. It is unpleasant to see a Stuart costume surmounted by a Victorian chignon or an Elizabethan head-dress finished with a mob cap. Some ladies too will appear in a mediæval dress one day and in a Pompadour robe the next, giving one the impression that they are making up their fancy ball costumes. Every woman has a certain style of appearance, and her dress should correspond with it. In French fashions there is generally a great want of dignity—the dignity of simplicity. How refreshing it is to see a handsome young woman in a plain gown looking, as George Eliot describes Dorothea Brooke like a "fine quotation from the Bible in to-day's newspaper"!

Some time ago a "Country Critic" expressed in the pages of the *Cornhill Magazine* his bewilderment after having made a tour through the studios of a certain class of painters. His politeness and oldfashioned courtesy probably prevented him from remarking upon what no doubt also struck him with astonishment—the withered appearance of the dresses of the ladies who belong to the set of whom he speaks. They too say, "Give us roses, but let them be faded ones." They sometimes unfortunately go further and say. "Let them be soiled ones." To a country gentleman accustomed to see his womenfolk in fresh muslins and clean prints it is not a little surprising to be taken to the homes of some of the literary and semi-artistic families living in and near London. An atmosphere of mouldy decay pervades the house, which is painted in dark green blues. The walls are hung with every conceivable absurdity—sconces where no candles are ever lighted, gongs which are not to sound, curtains which have no purpose and give the air of an old clothes shop. Whole dinner services of china are strung on the staircase, and everything is covered thick with a black oily dust made by smoke, smuts, and fog. Perhaps one of the sons of the house has taken to painting as a profession, and brings his studio friends home with him. His sisters hear a constant jargon about the beauty of "tone," which they gradually discover to consist in old age with a judicious addition to dirt. They see their brother and his friends go into ecstasies over pieces of stuff which they pick out of the rubbish of a neighbouring pawn broker. Consequently, the poor girls try to dress in a way which they fondly believe to be artistic, and end in looking like rag dolls. They tie the refuse of Cairo round their waists, and wisps of strange fabrics round their necks. Peacock's feathers eye us from unaccountable situations, and frills of old lace, so dirty as to be almost nasty, garnish throats which would look much better in clean linen collars. But clean linen collars and cuffs have unfortunately no tone they are incompatible with artistic dressing. Then, too, tidy hair is inadmissible. It should give the; impression that it is subject to being torn whenever its owner is carried away by the tumult of feeling produced by a passionate poem of Rossetti's or the tragic ending of a three volume novel. It must never be fastened up securely, but must be ready to fall down at the slightest provocation. It must be free to the four winds of heaven, and look like well tossed hay. There is another style of artistic dressing which, when badly done, is almost as offensive as the withered style. We may call it, for want of a better name, Free Classic. It is generally adopted by short, fat people with high shoulders. It consists for the most part of a shapeless cream coloured cotton or woollen robe, with a gold girdle. On stout figures the effect is by no means attractive. A model attired in a night gown which has been properly damped and draped no doubt looks very well, but a night gown over a reasonable amount of under-garments is merely ungainly and shapeless. Dresses of this pattern must be either ugly or indelicate. Still, freedom to live as we like and dress as we like is such a desirable thing that we may rejoice to think a lady can go to a dinner party in a white flannel dressing-gown without any doubts being raised as to her sanity. Indeed, we must be glad of every nail that can be put in Mrs. Grundy's coffin. It is opening up a way for the varieties of individuality which she so sternly represses in any one under the rank of a countess. The sort of dressing, however, we have been speaking of unhappily often only retards freedom. It bears the same relationship to really artistic costume that the tawdry imitations of litter-shops in back streets bear to first-rate French fashions. Good artistic and good fashionable dressing both involve expense, and neither of them can be well carried out without thought, knowledge, and money. We are very unfortunate in having no national costume. It would save us from much that is unbearably hideous in the dress of the lower orders, and perhaps enable them to have clean, serviceable clothing, instead of trumpery second hand finery. If our middle-class young ladies are to do cooking and housemaid's work they, too, should have a picturesque costume. Perhaps the authorities at South Kensington might spend some of their spare time in designing suitable combinations of short, bright petticoats, and overskirts to be drawn through a hanging girdle or the old-fashioned pocket-holes of our great-grandmothers.

Women should either adopt a uniform as men have done, or else dressmaking should be elevated into the position of a fine art, and treated as such. It should be undertaken by people of culture and refinement in the same way that cookery has been. There ought to be a school of art dressmaking. Perhaps a Royal Princess would patronize it. Certainly, potrait-painters would be only glad to know of a place at which their sitters could be becomingly got up. It is melancholy to see the bad millinery which is being perpetuated in pictures, and which will be an eyesore to future generations. The walls of the Royal Academy are every year hung with portraits which look like enlarged copies from *Le Follet* or the *Queen* newspaper. Ladies can never see ugliness in a dress so long as it is made in the height of the reigning fashion. They have their portraits taken, if possible, in "the last new thing," and then, when another style appears, wonder they could ever have made such frights of themselves. If there were some recognized rules about dressing, as there are about almost every other kind of decoration, in time they would be followed, to the great relief of people of taste, and to the comfort of people with no taste at all. There are always a large number of ladies who say they have got no work to do. Here is an opening for them. Their first step ought to be to petition Her Majesty not to insist upon ladies who are delicate or spare in figure wearing low dresses at morning drawing-rooms. Their second one ought to be to abolish the use of the word "fashionable" in its present sense, and to substitute for it the word "becoming," which would indicate both economy where it is necessary and magnificence where it is suitable.

PIGEON-RACING.—II.

[*To the Editor of the "Spectator."*]

SIR,—Fifty years ago, when a pigeon accomplished the journey from Paris or from London to any part of Belgium, the bird was subject to a public ovation; he was carried in triumph, his owner was serenaded' his renown covered the country, and he became an object of all but national worship. Now-a-days a pigeon let loose at five o'clock in the morning on the Spanish frontier, and at the extreme south-west angle of France, who returns to Liege, in the east of Belgium, close to the German frontier, by, say, six o'clock the very same evening, may no doubt bear the national honours for that year, unless indeed some other bird has anticipated him; but he is only the first bird of his year, the winner of the national Belgian, let us call it, Pigeon Derby, who may or may not have extraordinary qualities, but who, had he arrived the next morning instead of the same evening, would have created national disappointment. This extraordinary development of pigeon-power during the last fifty years—or in round numbers, *three hundred generations* of pigeons—has been largely due to the gigantic application of the principle of selection on a national scale to millions of birds. One couple of pigeons, I may remind my readers, will produce nine pairs of young a year,—they *ought* to be confined to producing three. But pigeon-fanciers do not always keep the breeding within stern bounds, and probably 300 generations is nearer the mark than 150. It is evident also that the more recent railway facilities for the transportation of the birds must have added much to their returning powers. Thus fifty years ago the poor creatures, huddled in closely confined panniers, almost like sardines in a box, had to be conveyed on the top of thundering diligences, scared out of their wits, and jolted to death over hundreds of miles, through dreary nights and days of frightful moral and physical torture, before they reached even the starting point of the race. Now all is done that railway and municipal authorities can do to increase the comfort of the competitors during transportation. The mode of transport is still capable, no doubt, of indefinite improvement, but so far as the birds are concerned, it has improved indefinitely. The panniers are larger, the conditions of transport not only more carefully studied on the part of the owners, but most respectfully attended to both by the railway authorities, and by the railway porters, many of whom are pigeon-owners, so that no prospective winner of the Derby in our own country is probably treated with more difference and care than is the hamper containing the Belgian workman's prize pigeon by the Belgian and French railway authorities. It may be conceded that the effect of an improvement in carrying the birds is limited to the tendency (1) of engaging a large number of competitors, (2) of diminishing the number of disabled combatants. But all told, does it not follow that if fifty years, say, of Darwinian experiment, conducted however loosely, have resulted in a fact so astonishing that, as a matter almost of course, a large number of the Belgian pigeons let loose at Dax, suppose, in the Pyrenees, on a summer's day, will return to differents parts of Belgium the same evening, the remainder the second and third days, and the others be treated as waifs and strays, it is hardly possible to foresee what might not be done, if all the European nations were to take up the experiment scientifically? It seems to be a fact, that from 200 to 300 generations of pigeons, occupying half a century, have resulted in apparently doubling the average powers of the average bird. The experiments have been conducted tentatively with imperfect knowledge and relative carelessness. If with ever growing knowledge and growing facilities of transport, an exhaustive system of experimental breeding and trial were carried on in this country, by large classes of people for their amusement, the expense being a flea-bite in comparison with the other recognised amusements of the population, who can say whether we might not arrive at a race of pigeons whose exploits would be almost beyond calculation?

It has been asked whether a pigeon might not cross the Atlantic? For my part, I do not think that a pigeon ever could cross so vast a piece of water, especially salt water, as the Atlantic, except by the lucky fluke of being able to rest on a series of vessels and victualling there when exhausted. Perhaps if a bird were taken as many hundred miles from the European shore as he could reach in a day's flight, and then were allowed to return and on a subsequent occasion he were taken further, it being so arranged that there should be a vessel in sight for him to alight upon, and he did so, it is just conceivable that a bird of extraordinary, we will say, almost human intelligence and pertinacity, might, having been tempted further and further away across the Atlantic, and regained his home eventually in each case, ultimately, perhaps, accomplish the journey in several days, stopping here and there on different vessels, and pursuing his journey by instinct coupled with pertinacity until he reached home. But I only notice this line of argument, in order to say that I look upon it as belonging to the wildest of improbabilities. Nevertheless I do entertain a very strong idea of the almost indefinite perfectibility of the pigeon as a returning bird, provided always that he have natural landmarks to go by. Thus I should not consider it in the least impossible that, if general attention were turned to the training of pigeons, and if the world at large were to throw its resources into the matter, a hundred years would develope a bird that might come back from Japan, through China, India, and Europe, to England, as certainly (taking of course the corresponding averages) as a bird now comes back from Spain to Belgium, whose ancestors were carried in civic triumph if they got from London to Brussels. I have a perfect conviction that the Darwinian principle applied closely and scientifically to pigeons upon a national scale would inevitably produce such a bird sooner or later. But believing as I do, and holding it to be demonstrable, that the pigeon moves more by sight and induction derived from sight than anything else, that is to say, neither by smell nor any fantastic electrical or other transcendental sense, (is not the eye itself, as a photographic apparatus, the most miraculous element in nature,) I do not believe that an average pigeon, however produced, could be expected, by sight, on an average, to cross the Atlantic. Under favourable circumstances, a pigeon may perhaps fly a hundred miles an hour. It is conceivable that, applying those principles of transmutation which have differentiated the race-horse from the cart-horse, our '1950' pigeon might reach to one hundred and fifty, or say even two hundred miles an hour. Of a summer's day, starting at cockcrow on one side, and flying, suppose, for ten hours without stopping, he might accomplish perhaps 2,000 miles, as he now in a day will from 600 to 1,000; but the number of chances to which he would be subject in the way of adverse currents, unquenchable thirst, &c., are too many to enumerate, and there would always be the cardinal difficulty of the absence of any direction from the eyesight in mid-ocean, for a pigeon is supposed to see only fifty or sixty miles ahead.

There have been many attempts to explain the natural instinct of the pigeon. Some have said that his instinct is only that of the migratory birds, whose tendency is towards some particular latitude. This will not bear the test of actual fact. It may be true that the wild pigeon, in autumn, leaves temperate countries for warmer climes, which he leaves in spring to return northward in summer, but as it has been well observed, this instinct has wholly departed from the domesticated pigeon, who never dreams in the sharpest winter of leaving his pigeon-house to go South. He has none of that extraordinary fever and agitation that may be remarked in the captive nightingale, even after years of captivity, who, when the migratory season comes, is said to be in convulsions of anxiety. Besides, as a matter of fact, a pigeon will come back indifferently from north, east, south, or west to his cot. Pigeons have returned to Belgium from Milan, from Rome, from Dresden in Saxony, from Liverpool, Birmingham, and Hull. But why, it may be asked, do the Belgian pigeon-fanciers prefer sending their pigeons to the south-west of France, for the great pigeon-races? This hangs upon reasons wholly apart from any natural instinct of the bird. One is probably that, speaking the same language, the custodians of the birds can get on better in France than in other directions. The late war has opened the eyes of the Germans generally to the value of pigeons in time of war, and probably, it will be easier in future for pigeon-racing to take place in the direction of Germany. But other causes are at work:—one is the peculiar nature and confirmation of what might be called the vast champagne-basin of France, between the south-west angle and the north-east, where Belgium lies; another is the direction of the summer winds during the months, when all the great pigeon-races take place. During those months, the ordinary winds sweeping across France and Belgium blow from the west, either south-west, or north-west. These winds are peculiarly favourable to the flight of the birds, not only because they help them on their way, but because they carry an immense amount of moisture and a certain amount of cloud. This has the double effect of tempering the glare of the sun to the poor bird and assuaging his thirst, the pigeon being an exceedingly thirsty bird. Thus it is, I believe, a fact that migratory birds leaving our shores choose a south wind to depart, notwithstanding these winds run counter to their flight, and it has been suggested that this tendency is due to the moist nature of the wind. In the case of a migratory bird, it might very well be thought, and perhaps maintained, that just as we ourselves mechanically turn towards the quarter from which a warm breath proceeds, and go counter to it if we want more warmth, so a bird feeling a south wind would naturally be attracted in that direction. On the other hand, it is said that when the north winds blow, the migratory birds hide wherever they can. Be all this as it may—for I speak with imperfect knowledge of the natural history of the matter as regards migratory birds—as a matter of fact, the annual national pigeon contests of Belgium have all gradually taken the direction of the south-west of France. The exceptions to the rule always supply curious results. Thus occasionally pigeons are sent to compete from Perpignan, or Marseilles, or Toulon, and it is a well-established fact with the Belgian pigeon-fanciers that although the distance in miles from Perpignan in the south-*east* corner of France is diagonally very much less than the distance from Bayonne and the south-*west* of France on the Atlantic, yet the results from the shorter distance are very much less satisfactory than from the longer distance. In the one case, *i.e.*, from the south-west corner of France, the bird has, it is true, to traverse a longer distance, but with fewer intervening objects to disturb his judgment when harassed between fear and fatigue. Moreover, he has a more civilised country to pass over, so far as he is concerned,—that is comparatively free from kites, falcons, and other winged highwaymen, whose numbers and ferocity are generally in proportion to the wildness of the district to be traversed. A wary and experienced pigeon who has once escaped from aggressive claws is apt to give a very wide berth to mountains of a certain height, even although he could pass like a little speck above them, for knowing what little specks he himself can discern many a score miles away, he entertains no fond illusions with regard to his own invisibility; and as his heart thumps to get home, it thumps still harder to think that some dreadful rocket of a falcon may, at any moment, shoot almost perpendicularly into the air, and probably damn his hopes of home for ever. Two remarkable trials were made the same day from Belgium,—one from San Sebastian, in Spain, by the Society known as the Concordia of Liege, and the other by the Society known as the Society of the Holy Ghost of Verviers. On the 7th of August, 1852, the respective batches of pigeons were flown at the same hour, one batch at San Sebastian, the other at Perpignan, from the opposite corners therefore of the south of France. The same day one pigeon reached home from San Sebastian, and his arrival was duly certified to the Society of the Concordia. The next day, that is, the 8th of August, fifteen of the San Sebastian competitors carried off all the remaining prizes. But the Perpignan batch fared very differently. Although this town was nearer to Belgium speaking roughly, by sixty miles, the first bird reached home only on the second day at eight o'clock in the morning; and it was not before the 14th—*i. e.*, seven days later—that fifteen or sixteen other pigeons from Perpignan returned. It was admitted on all hands that the two sets of birds were equal in quality, although thirty per cent. more in point of numbers were sent to San Sebastian. In spite, however, of the difference in the numbers, it is clear the advantage remained with the pigeons that had the longer distance to fly, and the most natural solution was the nature of the country traversed respectively. One set of pigeons had before them the immense plain stretching between the Spanish frontier and Belgium, the other a journey bristling with a vast variety of mountain chains. One other argument is very much in favour of the early return of the birds flying from the south-west of France. Rising, as all good birds do, immediately to an enormous height, at which they appear to the human eye as small specks, the Atlantic must appear to them as a wall and a desert not to be attempted, and the combinations to which their judgment is compelled to resort are thus of necessity very much reduced in number. Fear being, moreover, father to the thought, they will be little tempted to pass over the mountains into Spain; and their fears, wishes, instincts, and eyesight, combining with memory, will greatly add to the rapidity of their determination in the right direction. But for training purposes on the part of pigeon-fanciers indifferent to the number of pigeons they might sacrifice, so as they attained in course of time to the greatest possible amount of high courage, pertinacity, and judgment, there is no doubt that the shorter and more difficult journey from Perpignan is the best.

Pains have been taken to ascertain the rate of a pigeon's flight. The English dragon is a swifter bird than the Belgian. But he flies low, and is of small, if any intellect. I do not know whether the question is or can be settled. For long distances the Belgian fanciers had in the year 1865, by induction of many instances, concluded that a pigeon can fly, on an average, 1,164 metres a minute, or 1,273 yards; but if such is the average taken for distances extending diagonally over France, it must be evident that what a pigeon can do over two or three hundred miles only must be considerably greater. Then, again, it is almost inconceivable that a pigeon starting from San Sebastain for Liege, suppose, should be able to adhere to the true mathematical line of shortest distance. Whether in obedience to the currents of winds or in obedience to the landmarks he selects, he must follow, not a straight, but a broken line of some sort. Now the computations made by the Belgian Societies are, so far as we know, invariably on the principle of taking the crow's flight from corner to corner, and then dividing the number of miles by the number of hours between the time of departure and the time of arrival.

The exact distance between Dax and Liege is, I am told, 580 miles as the crow flies, *i.e.*, in the mathematical line on a true map. But a pigeon can scarcely follow the true mathematical line, and to accomplish 600 he may be supposed to fly 700, 800, or 1,000 miles in broken lines, all tending more or less homewards. The pigeon who took the first prize of all Belgium in 1871 belonged to a small basket-maker at Huy, near Liege. I remember holding the bird in my hand—a *small*, compact, black bird, as hard as a stone to the touch—I forget whether in his third or fourth year. The bird was flown in 1871 at Dax in the Pyrenees at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Huy the same evening at 6 o'clock. Taking the distance as 600 miles crow-flight, and dividing by the number of hours, 13, this gives us the rate of 46 miles an hour for 13 hours.

I have seen a pigeon, how bred I do not know, but he seemed to me nearer three times, than twice, the size of a large wood-pigeon. That we could by breeding produce flying-pigeons of that size, retaining or improving upon the intelligence, and doubling or trebling the speed of the existing Belgian breeds, I entertain no doubt whatever.—I am, Sir, &c. PIGEON.

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NOTICES.

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NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

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BLOOD.

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RHEUMATISM,
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OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

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IT NEVER FAILS
In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

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Are the only Pills which contain
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FLORIDA WATER,
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12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6	6	13	0	0
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12 Dessert ditto	25 "	at	6	6	8	2	6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 "	at	6	6	3	18	0
1 Soup Ladle	10 "	at	6	6	3	5	0
4 Sauce ditto	12 "	at	7	0	4	4	0
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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

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INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

SPECIAL REDUCED SYSTEM TABLE.

Special Annual Premiums for Assuring Rs. 1,000 at Death for the Whole Term of Life.

AGE.	First Five Years.			Remainder of Life.						AGE.
				With Profits			Without Profits			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
25	25	14	0	40	12	8	35	13	4	25
30	27	9	4	42	8	8	37	6	0	30
35	29	9	4	46	10	8	40	15	4	35
40	32	3	4	52	9	4	46	6	8	40
45	38	6	0	60	4	0	53	14	8	45
50	43	6	8	69	4	0	63	5	4	50

The Profits on Policies opened under the above Table will only accrue from date of payment of first equalised premium, i.e., after the termination of the Five Years.

The Advantages under this Table are—

I. That by superseding the half-credit system, no debt is created under the policy.

II. Those whose incomes or Profits from business are likely to increase, and yet who may wish to effect a policy for Family purposes for a *present small outlay* can attain their object by this Table.

III. To those who are required to effect policies in connection with financial transactions, this Table will be found to meet such cases, and likewise enables the Policy-holder to keep on foot his policy, after the original object is satisfied for which the assurance was effected.

The above rates will be reduced to the equivalent English rates in the event of the Assured returning to Europe, at any time, without fresh medical examination.

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Prospectuses, Tables of rates for different classes of Assurances, can be obtained from

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Agents for Bombay.

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FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,300.

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BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

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Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

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A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID.
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

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Do. 1862............£300,690
Do. 1872............£816,383

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LIFE BRANCH.

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ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.				FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.			
	With Profits.		Without Profits.		One year.		Seven years.	
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25	41	6	32	13	23	2	24	10
30	44	10	35	15	26	1	27	5
35	48	6	39	8	28	10	29	10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL.

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ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
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NEW YORK.

NOTICES.

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—MR. B. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

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MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
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PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

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We would draw particular attention to the important changes, in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements

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Agra to Jeypore.
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Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
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